

# JUVENILE INTENSIVE PROBATION SUPERVISION

# JIPS

Fiscal Year 2003

Annual Report

7/01/02 – 6/30/03

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*Arizona Supreme Court  
Juvenile Justice Services Division*

*December 2003*

# ARIZONA SUPREME COURT

## ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

David K. Byers, Director

THIS REPORT PUBLISHED BY

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*For additional information about the Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision Program, or for clarification of any information contained in this report, please contact the Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts, Juvenile Justice Services Division at (602) 542-9443.*

*This report and previous Fiscal Year reports are available on the JJSD Intranet web site at: <http://supreme22/jjsd/jips/Annual.htm>*

*To assist persons with disabilities, this publication can be provided in an alternative format upon request.*

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### *About the report:*

This annual report covers the time period from July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003, inclusive. The Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) program annual information is divided into 9 components: County Descriptors, New Cases, Contacts, Activity, Financial, Subsequent Offenses, Cases Closed, Fiscal Year 2002-Fiscal Year 2003 Statewide Comparisons and Longitudinal Comparisons. Introducing each section is a synopsis that describes how the information presented relates to the program. Data are shown in graph format. More detailed information is included in the data tables, which are the source of the graphed information. These tables contain department-specific as well as statewide data.

The data in the annual report are drawn from the Juvenile On Line Tracking System (JOLTS). Each Department is responsible for entering the information that makes this report possible. Probation officers or support staff enters the information. This task is an extremely important link in creating this annual report, as well as many other reports published by this office. JOLTS, however, is much more than a data collection and reporting system. JOLTS is a necessary and effective tool utilized daily by juvenile probation personnel statewide to more efficiently and appropriately manage probation caseloads. JJSD appreciates the effort necessary to ensure the data are correctly entered in a timely manner.

The breakdown of data into each of the 15 departments might tempt some to compare figures among departments. The only relevant criteria, however is the degree to which the JIPS mission is being fulfilled. The County Descriptors following the Executive Summary expand on the data presented by explaining how each department approaches accomplishing the mission of JIPS by tailoring the program to meet the particular needs of their community.

Please contact the Juvenile Justice Services Division at (602) 542-9443 with any questions about this report.

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# *EXECUTIVE SUMMARY*

*The mission of JIPS is to effect positive change in a high risk juvenile population through a highly structured, community-based probation program committed to the prevention of further juvenile offenses and the protection of the community.*

Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) is a sentencing consequence used by juvenile court judges for those youth who are in need of increased levels of supervision and a highly structured program. JIPS is administered by the Juvenile Justice Services Division (JJSD) of the Administrative Office of the Courts and is locally managed by the Juvenile Probation Department of the Superior Court in each of Arizona's 15 counties. Each department has tailored the program within the parameters established by Statute and Administrative Codes to meet the unique needs of their county and communities.

Arizona Revised Statutes §8-351 to §8-358 and Arizona Code of Judicial Administration §6-302 specify definitive procedural guidelines for the JIPS program. The intent of the law and the administrative code is to allow juvenile delinquents to remain at home in the community, under supervision of a probation officer, rather than be removed from the home and placed in either a residential treatment facility or the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC). JIPS continues to provide communities in Arizona a less costly alternative to ADJC or residential treatment.

Specific terms of probation apply to each youth on JIPS. Juveniles are seen face-to-face by a JIPS officer or team several times a week and cannot leave home unless they have authorization from their JIPS officer or team. They are required, by statute, to be involved in at least 32 hours of constructive activity per week. JIPS differs from regular probation in the increased frequency of contact, the requirement to actively participate in 32 hours of structured programs per week, the liberty restrictions concerning unsupervised time away from home and the lower officer to probationer caseload ratio.

For FY03, the state legislature appropriated \$12,641,100 for JIPS statewide, and total program expenses for the year were \$12,404,507. Fiscal year population data indicate that 2,022 new youth were placed into the program and 2,248 youth were released from JIPS. A total of 3,724 youth received JIPS services. The annual cost per youth served, including administrative costs, was approximately \$3,331 or about \$9.13 per day per youth served. JIPS youth completed over 2.3 million hours of structured activity toward compliance with the 32 hours of structured weekly activity required for each youth on JIPS. More than 186,400 of these hours were unpaid community service hours.

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# ***JIPS DAILY PROFILE***

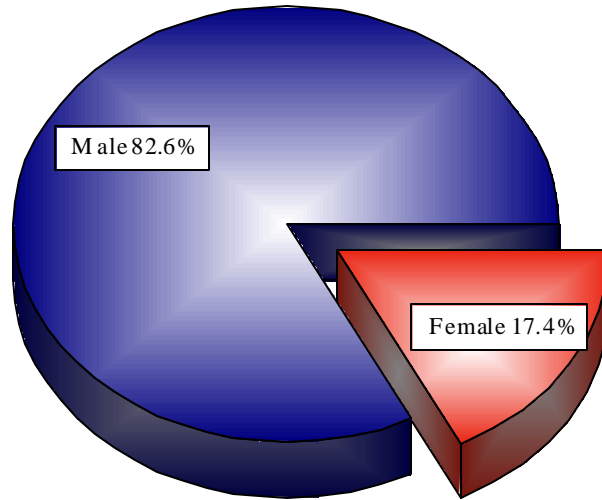
## ***ON ANY GIVEN DAY IN FY2003...***

- 1,626 youth were on JIPS; 1,620 juveniles were following their terms and conditions of JIPS; 6 were not.
- 1,213 individuals were contacted by JIPS officers.
- 6,451 compliance hours were performed by JIPS probationers.
- 99 drug tests were conducted on JIPS youth; 87 of the tests showed no use of drugs and 12 tests indicated use of illegal substances.
- 682 JIPS probationers had face-to-face contact with their JIPS officer; 47% of these contacts took place after 6:00pm.
- 6 juveniles left the program; 4 were referral free and 2 left due to new offenses.

# JIPS Statewide Data - FY 03

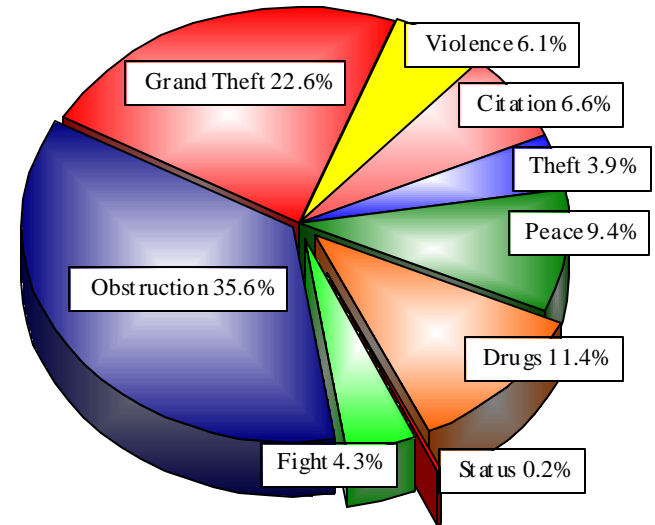
## Profile of New JIPS Cases

By Gender

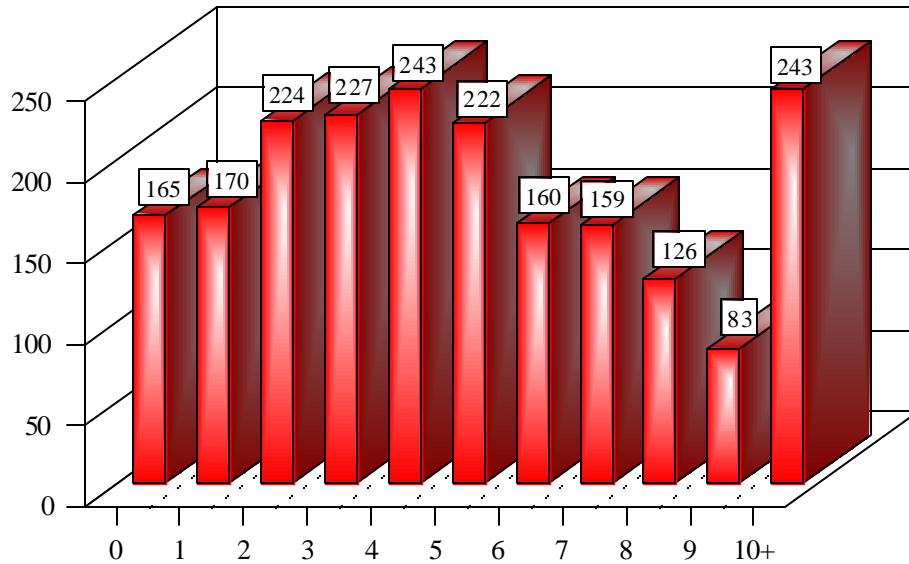


Total New Cases:  
**2022**

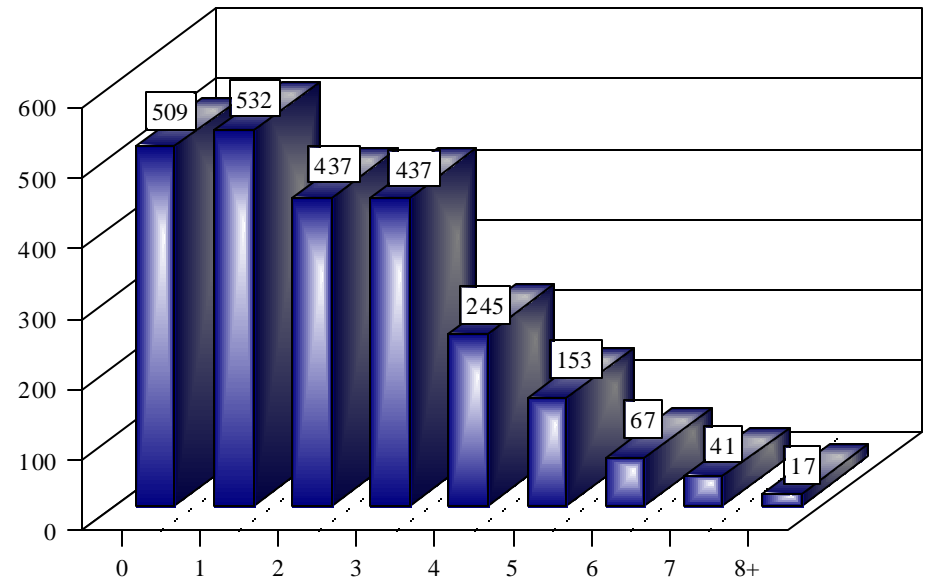
By Offense



Number of Prior Referrals



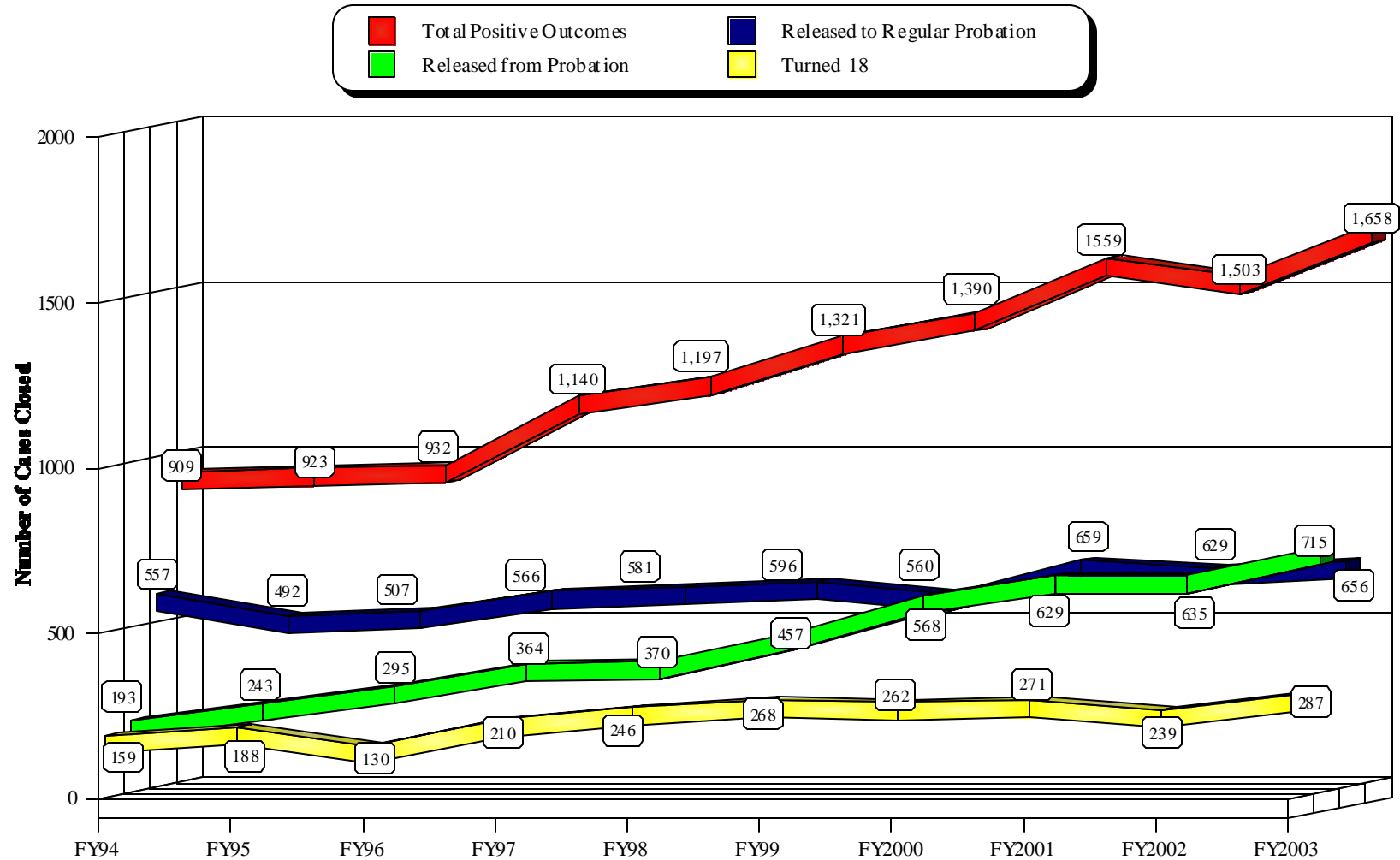
Number of Prior Adjudications



# JIPS Statewide Data

## Trends of Positive Case Outcomes

### By Fiscal Year (Numbers\*)

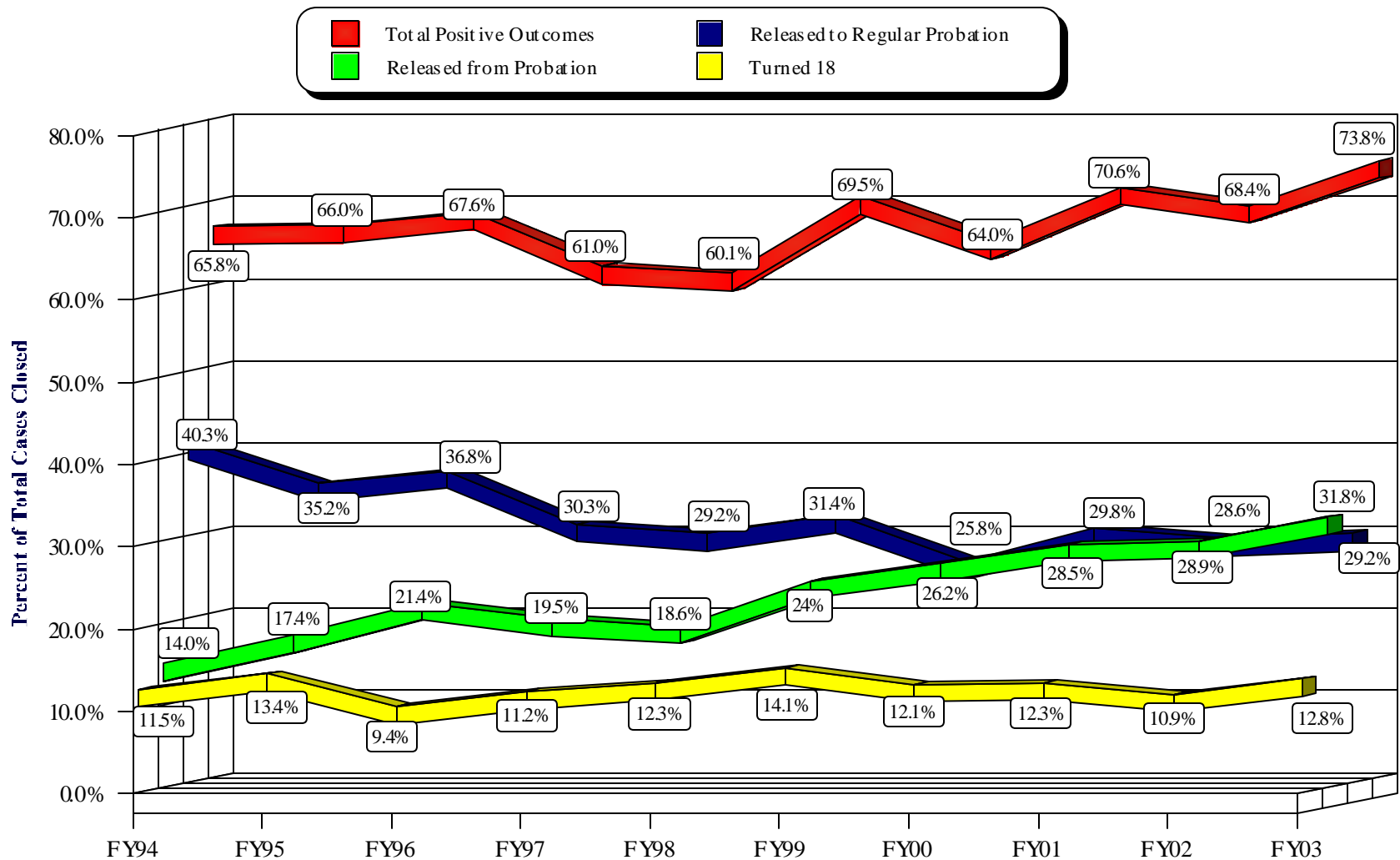


\*See corresponding percentages on page 5.

# JIPS Statewide Data

## Trends of Positive Case Outcomes

### By Fiscal Year (Percent\*)

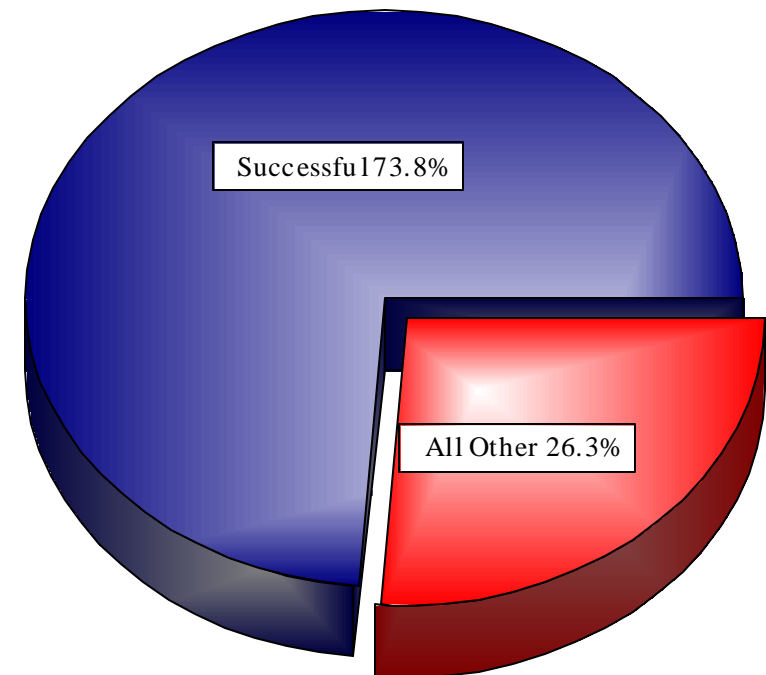
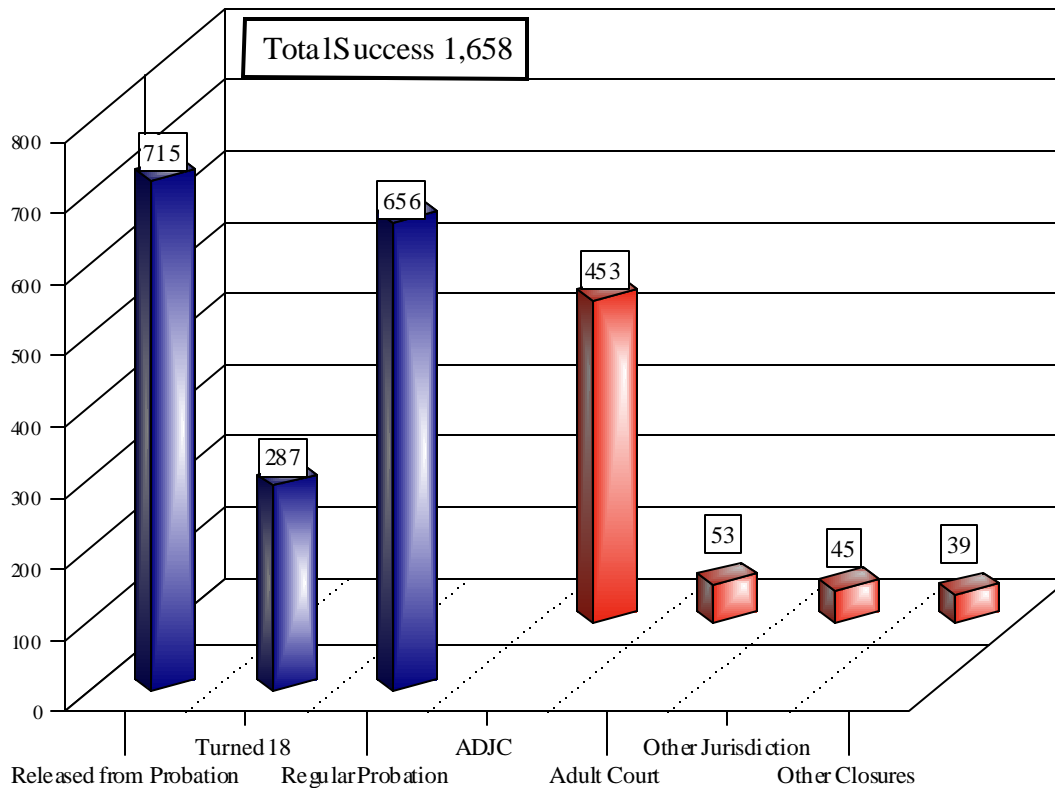


\*See corresponding numbers on page 4

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY 03

## Outcomes- Cases Closed

Total Cases Closed:  
**2,248**



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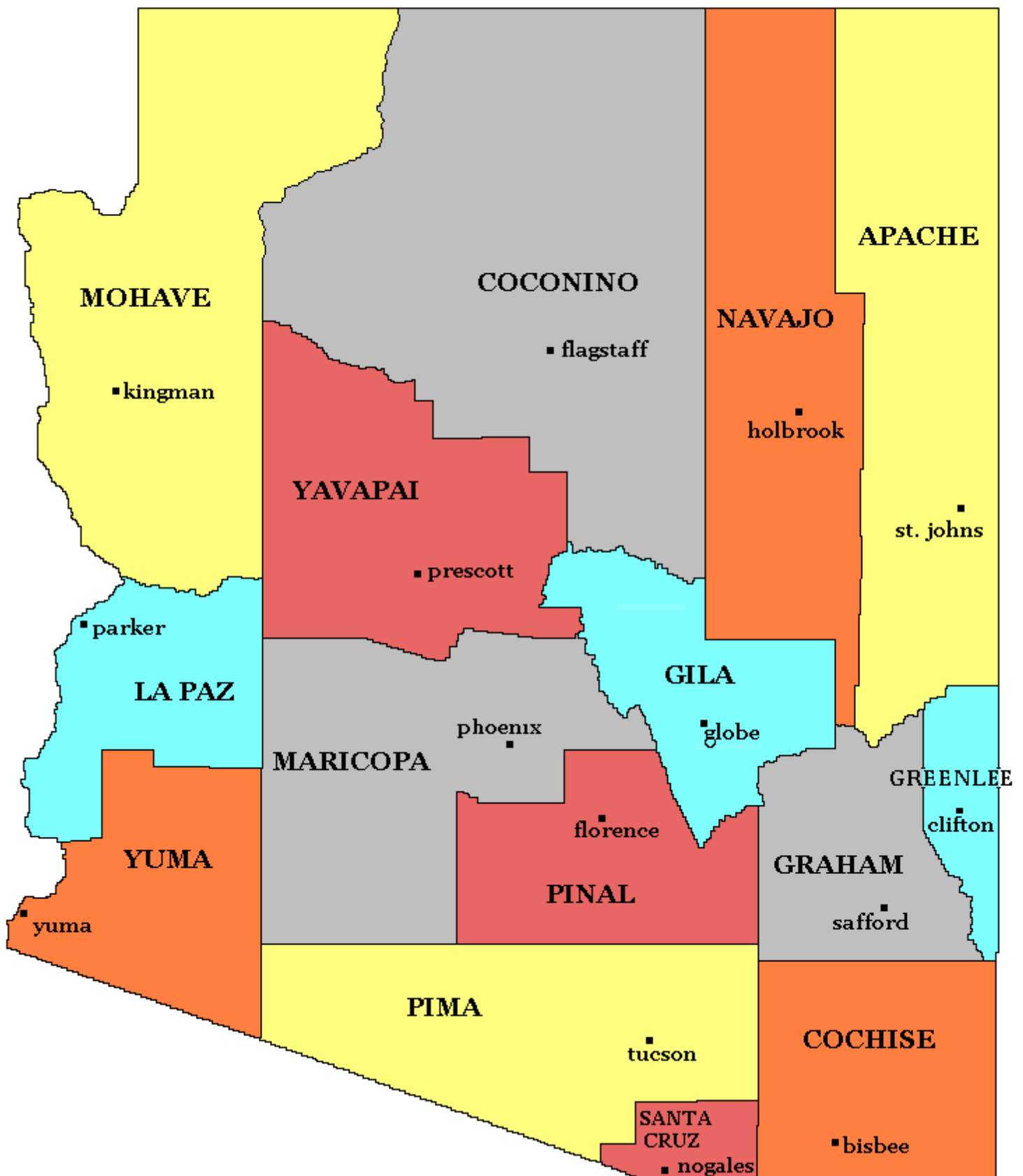
# *COUNTY PROGRAM DESCRIPTORS*

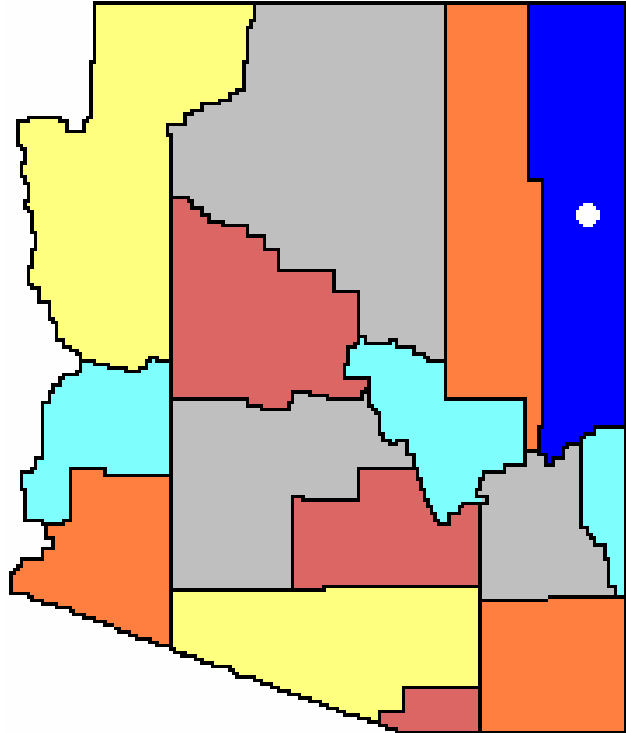
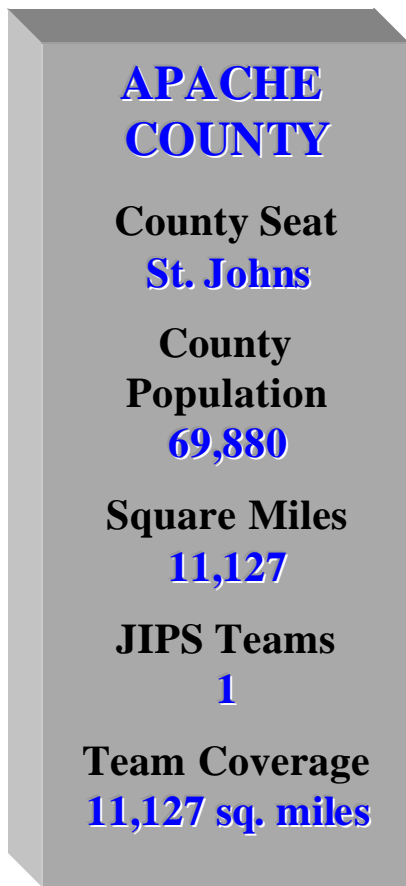
## SYNOPSIS

This section provides information and increased awareness of how each county, while pursuing the same goals, and in the manner prescribed by statute and appropriate codes, approaches the day-to-day management of their JIPS program.

As is evident, each County's Juvenile Probation Department is faced with unique circumstances based on many factors. In addition to the variances in the sizes and populations of the counties, other factors including scattered population clusters, local availability of treatment resources and the presence of tribal lands and jurisdictions, all contribute to the individual approach each department must develop and implement to accomplish the mission of JIPS.

## ARIZONA COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS



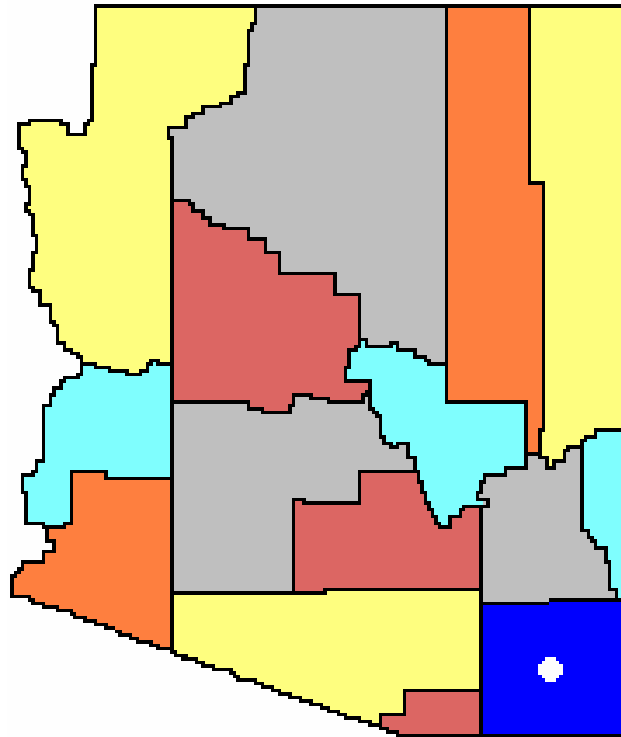
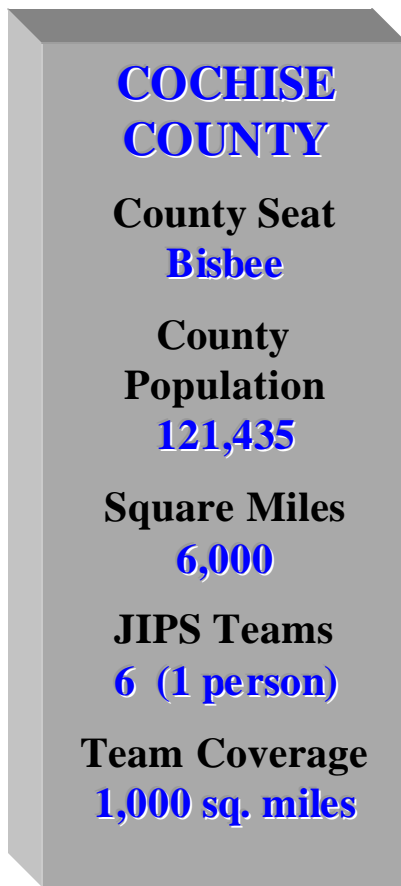


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**A**pache County JIPS utilizes a two person team consisting of one probation officer and one surveillance officer. The team is responsible for coverage of all of Apache County. The JIPS team supervises youth on Intensive Probation, Standard Probation, (at a high risk supervision level), including youth on the Navajo Indian Reservation, which can result in an 8-12 hour driving day to make checks on those juveniles.

Apache JIPS offers the juveniles opportunities to succeed by involving them in various programs offered by the Juvenile Probation Department. An example of these programs is the Apache Outdoor Program. The program consists of 60 hours of basic training of first aid, CPR, and teamwork exercise with peers and instructors and is run year round, with extra trips and activities during the summer months. Additionally, in an effort to aid juveniles ordered to pay restitution, JIPS requires any juvenile who owes restitution to participate in the Restitution Accountability Program. The juvenile earns money which is paid directly to the victim. This holds the juvenile more personally responsible for paying the court ordered restitution without creating a greater financial burden on his or her family. In addition, victims are financially “made whole” in a much faster time frame.

The JIPS team also works in conjunction with the local schools through the Safe School Program. Juveniles on Intensive Probation are checked on daily while at school. The juvenile’s performance, grades, and attendance are monitored weekly through meeting with the school probation officer and/or teachers.



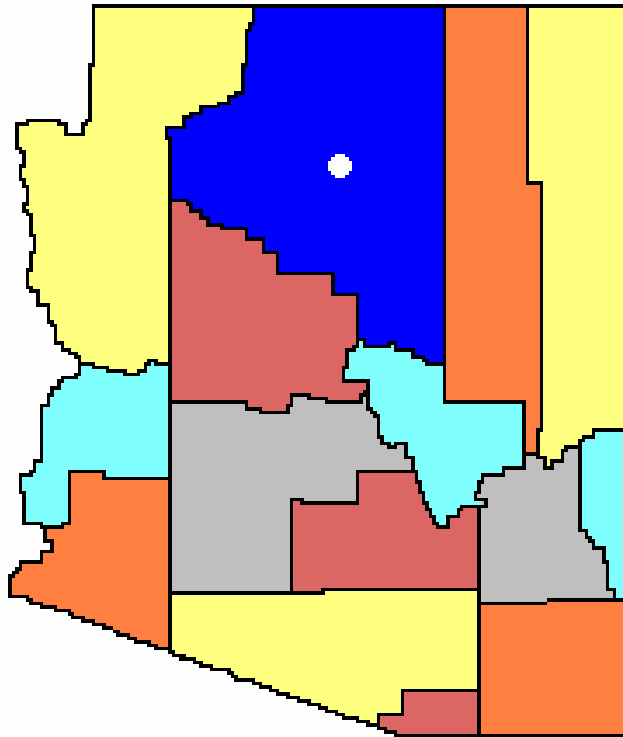
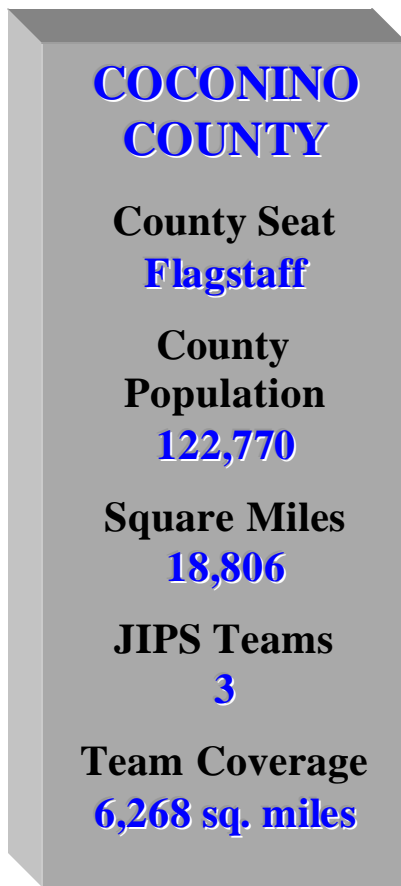
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**C**ochise County Juvenile Court Services provides Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) in all communities throughout the County, which includes remote rural locations. County offices are located in Bisbee, Douglas, Sierra Vista, Benson and Wilcox.

Cochise County supports and emphasizes meeting programmatic criteria as defined by statute, which includes meeting required contacts and the 32-hour activity requirements. Treatment plans are developed to identify specific goals and desired behaviors. Cochise County utilizes appropriate incentives for completion of goals, which includes rewards such as curfew extensions, new shoes for indigent clients, movie passes, gift certificates, etc.

Historically, Cochise County conducts a summer program to assist probationers in meeting their 32-hour per week requirement. The program consists of educational, vocational, recreational and community service activities. Participation in recreational activities requires overall compliance in the program.

It is important to note that Cochise County has an operational Drug Court in which the Intensive Probation Program plays an important role. The program is funded by a grant from the Governor's Office for Children. Juveniles placed on JIPS and JIPS High Risk for Standard Probation are eligible, and are supervised by JIPS teams. The program is a collaborative approach to treatment for juveniles with a substance abuse referral history. The ultimate objective is curtailing substance abuse, reducing delinquent behavior and achieving parental involvement.

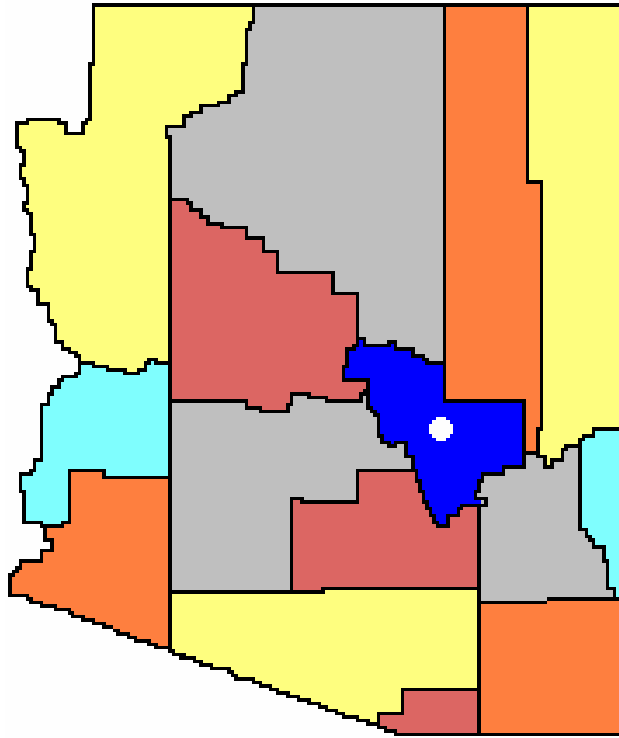


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**C**oconino County is the largest county (square miles) in the state. The JIPS program has 3 teams that are tasked to provide supervision for the entire county. Probation Offices are located in Flagstaff and Page.

Research based principals are applied in carrying out supervision of juveniles in the JIPS program. For example, based on the research suggesting a correlation between participation in treatment programs and recidivism reduction, Coconino JIPS provides for intensive services and treatment. Coconino County Juvenile Court provides a Day Reporting Program, which includes an intensive outpatient substance abuse program, parent meetings and educational tutoring. In selected cases, a youth placed on JIPS would be assigned a probation officer, a surveillance officer and a master's level therapist. The objective is to merge probation and treatment goals utilizing in-home therapy and weekly staffings.

Coconino JIPS also exercises a balanced approach to the supervision of offenders. Although a focus and emphasis on treatment and services is advocated, JIPS must provide the full range of probation activities to include community protection, victim reparation and competency development.

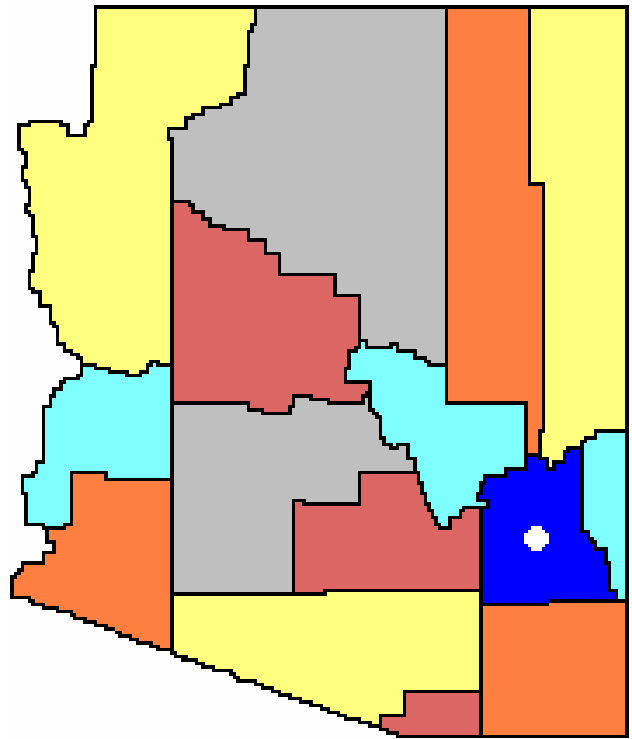
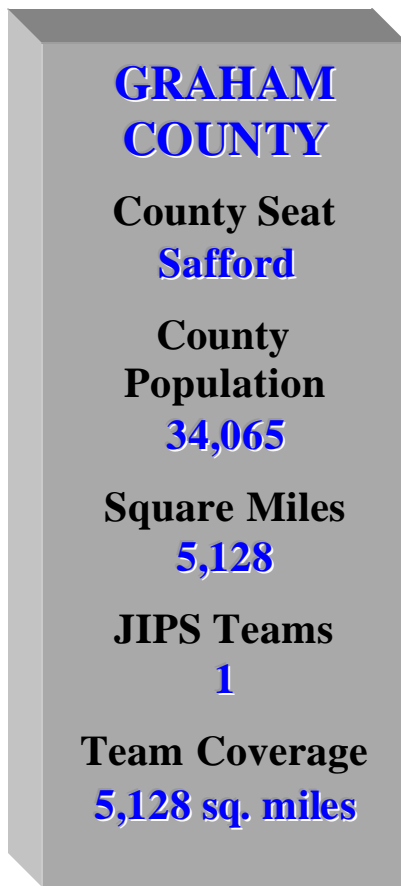


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**G**ila County Juvenile Intensive Probation is a highly structured program of supervision for juveniles who present a significant risk to the community of re-offending and/or would qualify for commitment to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections. The Gila County JIPS program enforces strict home restriction, the completion of court-ordered consequences and outpatient treatment services in order to provide rehabilitative services to at-risk youth without sacrificing the protection of the community. As the juveniles progress through the program, they may earn blocks of free time, called “windows”, through compliance with all terms and conditions of probation. These “windows” allow the juvenile to leave their residence for recreational activities, but must be scheduled in advance with the JIPS staff. “Windows” may be added or revoked at the discretion of the JIPS staff depending on the compliance of the juvenile.

In addition to standard surveillance techniques, the Gila County JIPS program emphasizes extensive random drug screening through the use of a state-of-the-art optical scanner. The optical scanner, which detects the high-risk indicators of drug use, provides the JIPS staff with immediate feedback in regards to whether or not juveniles are in need of urinalysis drug testing. This highly cost-effective and timesaving technology allows self-administration of the tests by the probationer and is less intrusive than standard urinalysis testing.

Gila County JIPS staff are also utilized extensively to supervise other high risk juvenile offenders, including all juveniles in Drug Court and high risk youth during the pre-adjudication stage, as deemed necessary by the Juvenile Court.

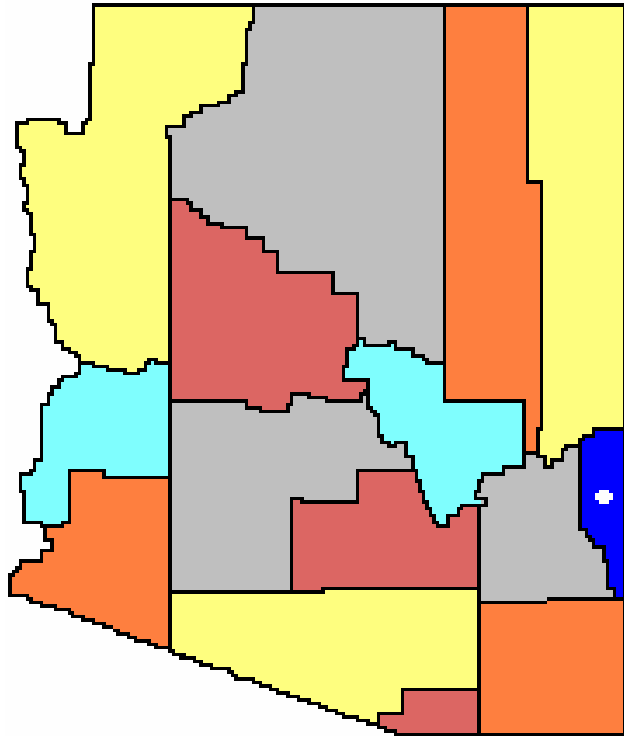
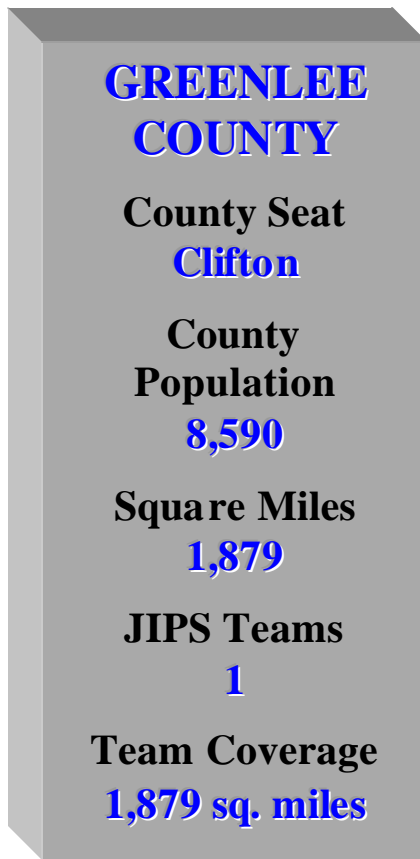


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**G**raham County has a two-person team that services the entire county. The philosophy of the Graham County JIPS program is to hold juveniles accountable for their actions. This is accomplished through diligent surveillance.

The officers work closely with the schools and the Safe School Program Officer. With the assistance of the Safe School Officer, the juveniles on intensive probation are held to a higher standard of accountability.

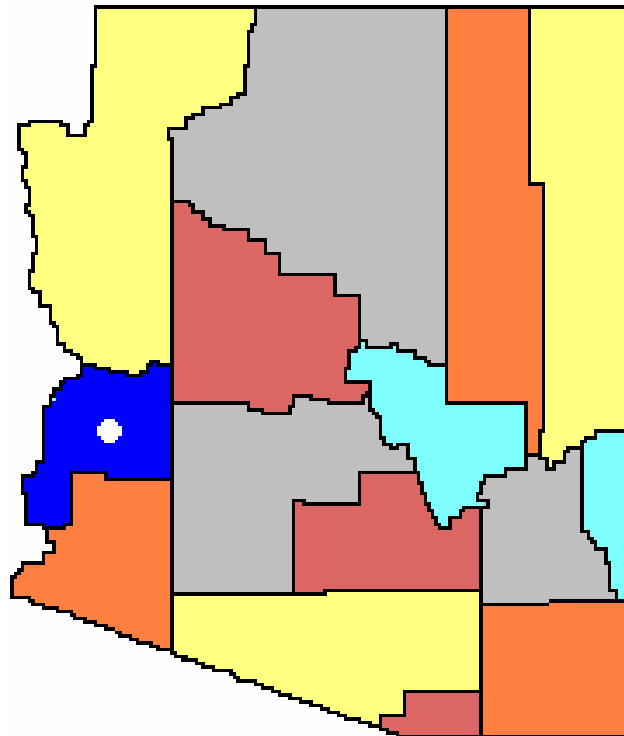
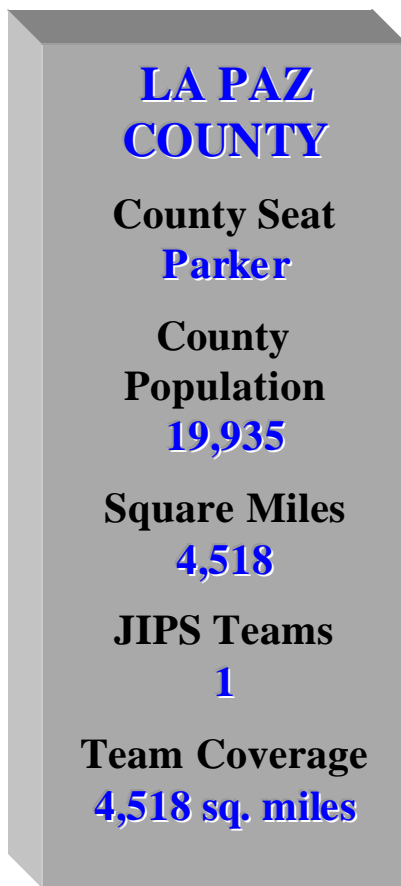
The JIPS program emphasizes treatment and education. Graham JIPS juveniles are motivated to succeed and to achieve the positive outcomes within the program that are encouraged by the efforts of officers to keep juveniles in school. The JIPS team is determined to help the probationer succeed and does everything possible to help the juvenile achieve their goals.



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**G**reenlee County Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision combines a solid mixture of accountability and rehabilitation. The rural setting provided by this small county allows for maximum supervision of juvenile offenders. The JIPS team can closely monitor every move of the juvenile, thus ensuring swift positive reinforcement for positive behavior and equally swift consequences for negative behavior.

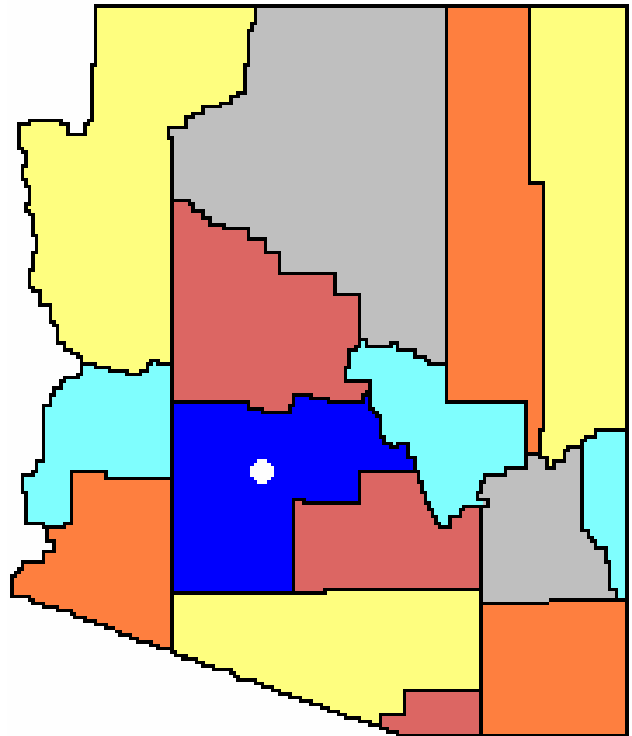
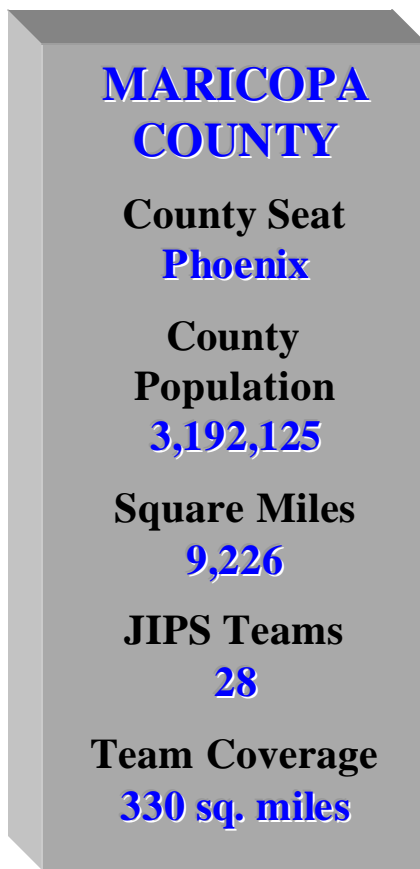
Rehabilitation of the youth is achieved through the use of local resources. The JIPS team is dedicated to working hand in hand with the community to monitor the juveniles on a daily basis. This team of probation professionals has a combined 22 years of experience working with at risk juveniles. Other highly qualified counselors, teachers, police officers, local dignitaries and civic groups work closely with the juvenile probation department to assist the youth with their journey to reestablish positive behaviors in order to become a productive member of society.



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**L**a Paz County Probation services an area of 4,518 square miles out of a single office in the county seat of Parker. A round trip visit to a single probationer in the farthest portion of the county can take up to 4 hours.

There had occasionally been a tendency to more heavily focus on either adult or juvenile clients, resulting in less effective services for the other group, due to the changing population of the caseloads and prior experience of the employees. Therefore, this year, the department embarked on an innovative way of managing the caseload. The standard juvenile probation officer is now a member of the IPS team, helping to align the goals of JIPS with those of standard probation and to ensure that the necessary components of rehabilitation are incorporated into supervision and case management. In exchange, the IPS team assists with evening and weekend surveillance for the standard caseload.

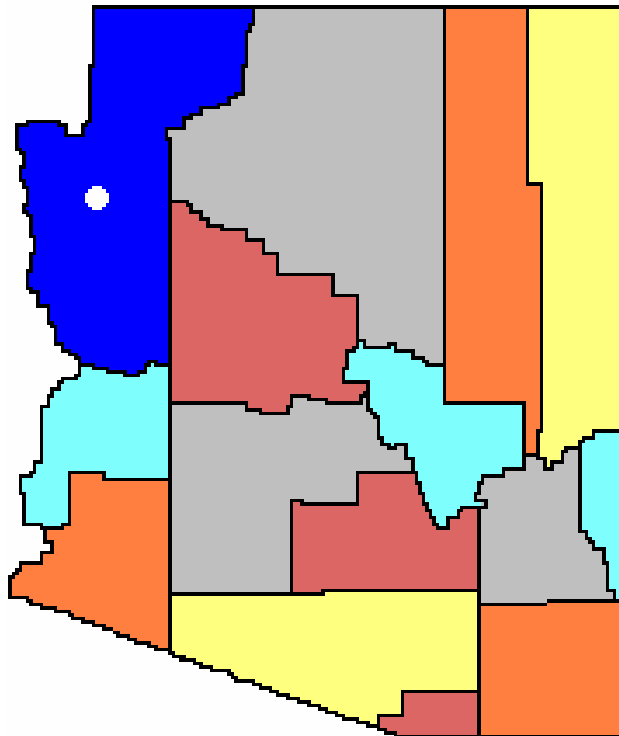
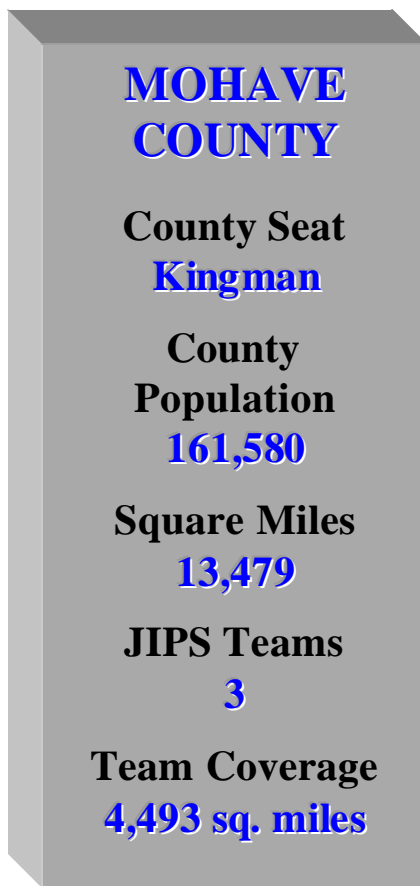


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**M**aricopa County Juvenile Court Center (MCJCC) operates a JIPS program, that, as mandated by Arizona Statutes and the Administrative Office of the Courts, has very clear objectives to which juveniles must adhere. A juvenile ordered to intensive probation must review and sign a contract outlining the three levels of the program. By successfully completing each level, the youth may be rewarded with less supervision, more trust, and more privileges. The terms of this contract emphasize surveillance, home detention, education, drug testing, counseling, and community service work.

The JIPS division consists of teams of probation and surveillance officers assigned to specific geographic regions. By staffing officers throughout neighborhoods, the officers can assess community strengths and resources, thereby enhancing a juvenile's ability to become successful on probation and in the future.

Integral to the program is the JIPS Community Outreach Program (JCOP). JCOP is designed to provide juveniles with a wide variety of services, programs, resources and supervised community service projects. JCOP contributes to helping establish the correct course of rehabilitation for the probationer.



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**M**ohave County has established JIPS teams in each of its three major communities---Kingman, Lake Havasu City and Bullhead City. The department also utilizes one multi-purpose officer located in the Arizona Strip District (Utah border) that can provide JIPS coverage when necessary. These officers are responsible for supervising juvenile offenders living in a vast geographic area with challenging locations and sometimes, vague addresses.

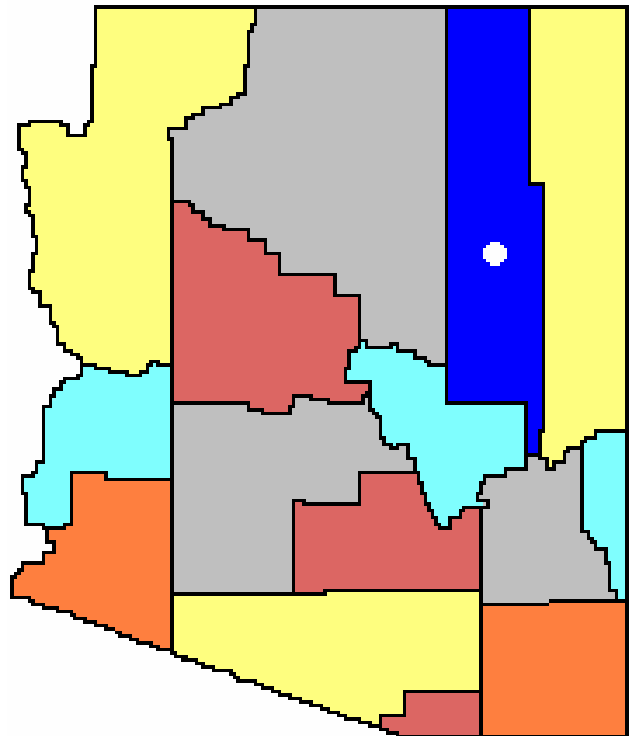
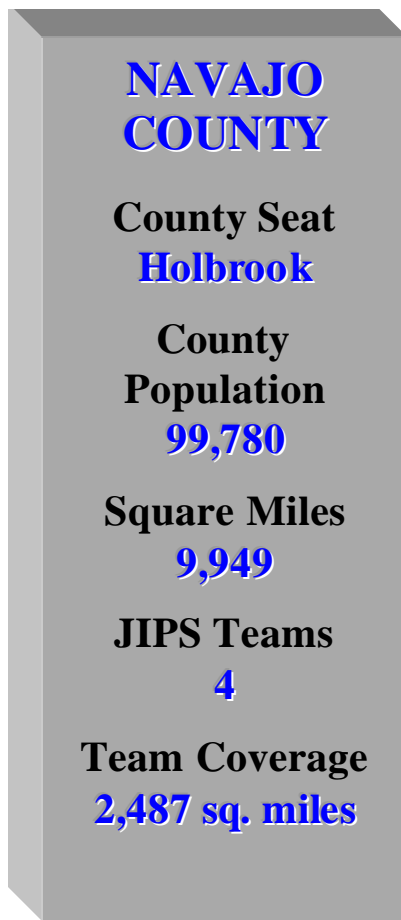
Recent program additions that the JIPS officers can utilize are:

**Project ADJUST** (*Adjudicated and Detained Juveniles Undergoing Special Treatment*) is a highly structured, high-impact weekend and occasional weeklong detention program.

**The Ropes Challenge Course** provides a state-of-the-art low and high element ropes experience for JIPS probationers.

**Project SAW** (*Service Achievement Work*) is a construction apprenticeship program, which provides older JIPS probationers with hands-on experience in home-building and other construction trades.

Mohave County is a rural county and like other rural counties has limited resources and services available from both the private and public sectors. Nevertheless, Mohave County's JIPS case-management approach emphasizes strict surveillance, treatment and education in the context of active family involvement and restorative justice values.



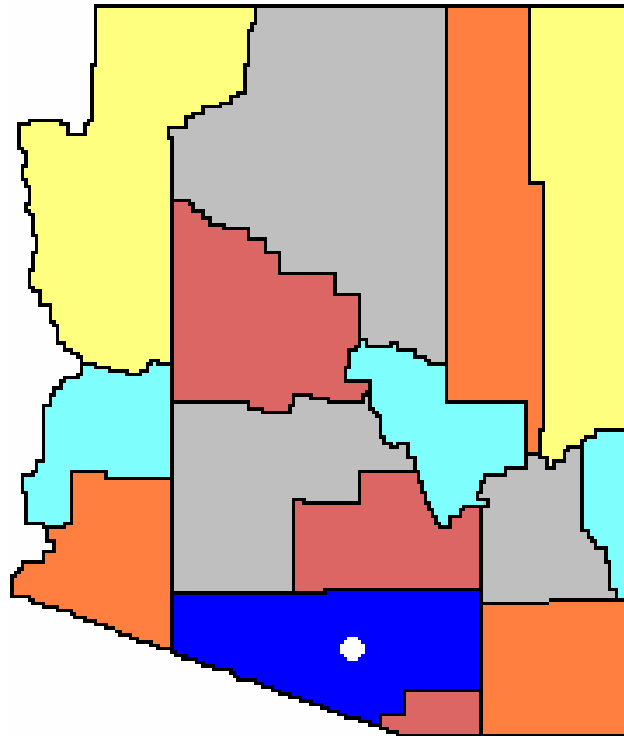
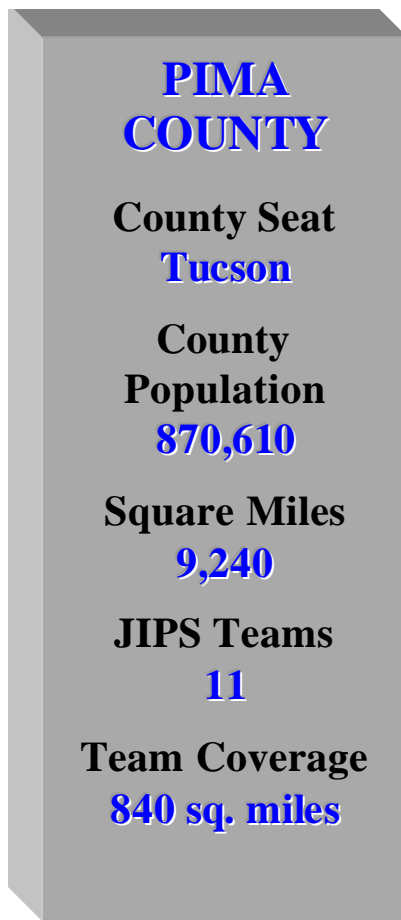
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**N**avajo County Juvenile Probation has a capacity to supervise 55 juveniles on intensive probation. Probation offices are located in the communities of Holbrook, Winslow, Snowflake, Show Low, Heber and Pinetop.

Logistical problems are frequently at the forefront of issues confronting intensive probation. Time and distance to resident locations can be challenging factors in making mandated contacts.

Navajo County is home to one of the largest Native American Reservations in the country. Thus, the probation department continues to work towards cooperative measures to ensure services are provided to reservation residents. Creating a working relationship with the reservation government is an ongoing process that demands continual readjusting to meet the needs of both communities.

Treatment options in this rural county are limited. An intensive outpatient treatment model, provided by a Show Low service provider, has helped ease the challenges to offering rehabilitative services and has eased the strain on the existing outpatient treatment programs in the county. Any residential treatment, however, requires an out of county placement.

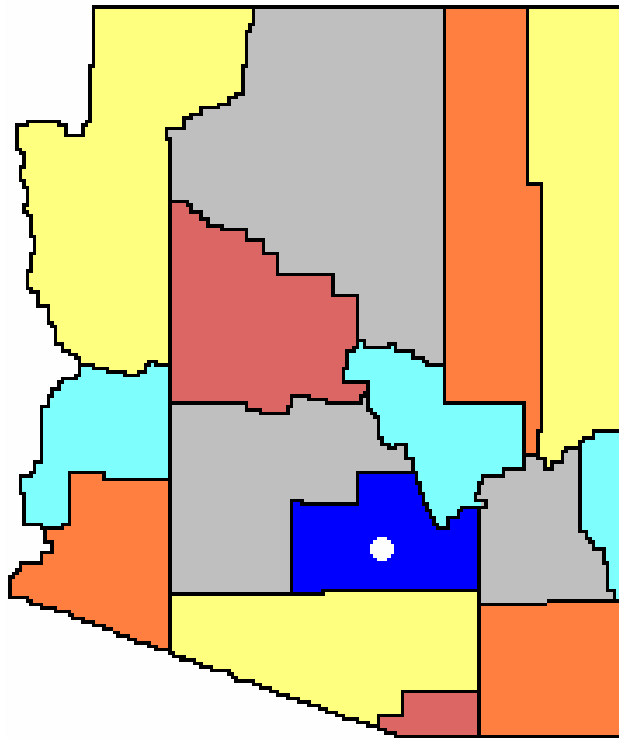
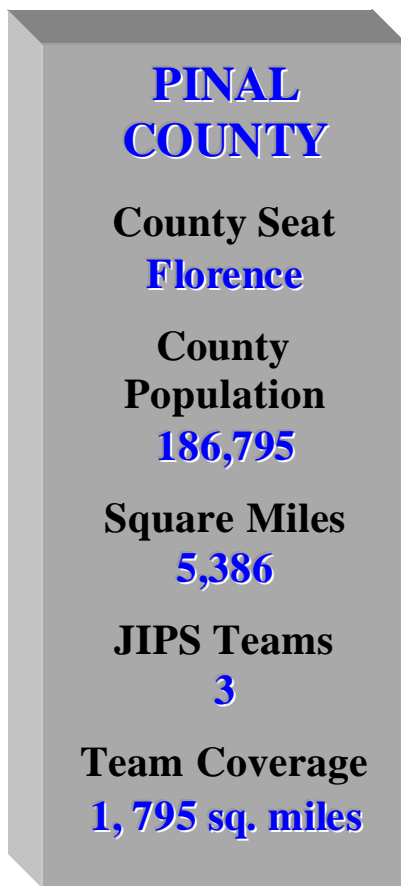


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**P**ima County JIPS has now been in operation for approximately fifteen years. The JIPS program has grown and part of the evolution has been the establishment of the highly successful Northwest Regional Justice Center. The northwest JIPS Teams are located at this site as well as other probation officers and support staff. Pima JIPS has a capacity of 325. The current fiscal year has seen the JIPS Program maintain, on average, over 90% of the legislative capacity.

Specialized programming is offered to the JIPS youth through the JIPSQUEST Program, which is operated by the Vision Quest Organization, Sunnyside School District Summer School Program and by Pima JIPS. The program services approximately 40 youth for approximately an eight-week period.

Rehabilitation through accountability has continued to be a focus of Pima JIPS. Nighttime contacts have been maintained at close to the 70% benchmark. In addition, vigilant on site alcohol and drug testing of youth continues to encourage youth to remain drug free.



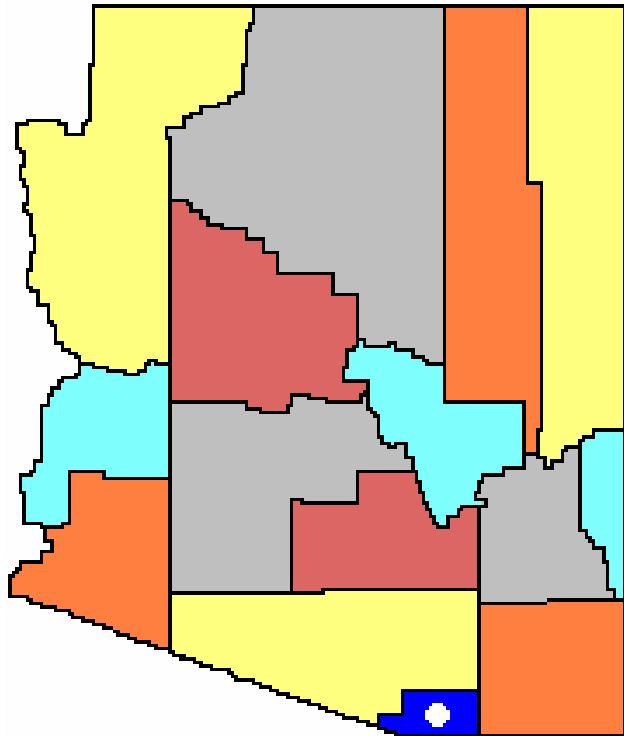
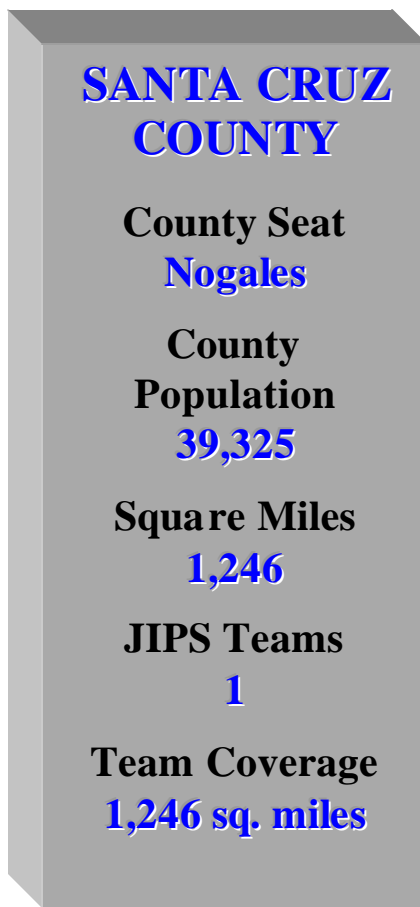
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**P**inal County Department of Juvenile Court Services operates teams in Casa Grande, Eloy, Apache Junction, Florence and the surrounding communities.

Pinal also operates a weekend detention program, entitled H.O.P.E. (Helping Others Prosper through Encouragement). Juveniles may be assigned to this 2-day program at the request of the probation officer and after approval of a program supervisor and the judge. The H.O.P.E. program provides assistance and guidance to families of violators of probation through a diverse educational component, structured environment and physical training regimen. It is designed to supplement supervision and enhance the life skills of the juvenile offender.

H.O.P.E. strives to open many new avenues of alternative crisis development, decision-making, drug abuse counseling, parenting, proper dietary consumption and character development to violators and their families.

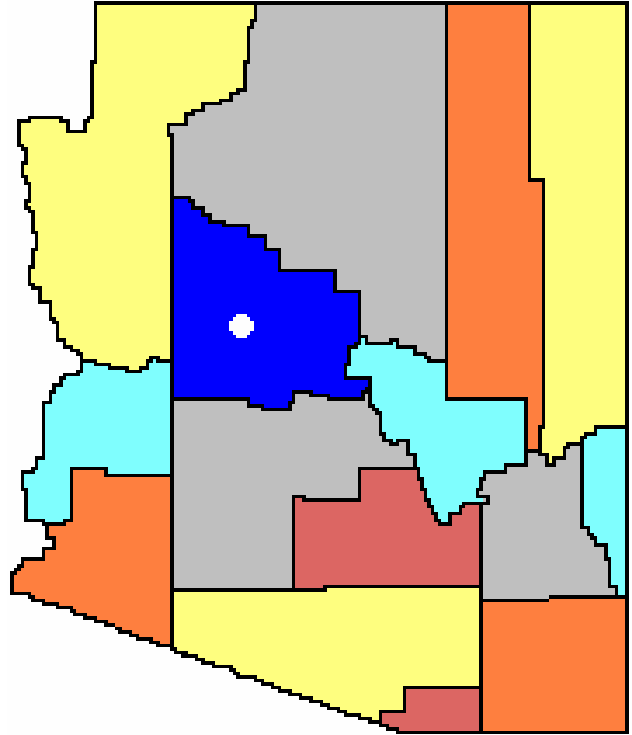
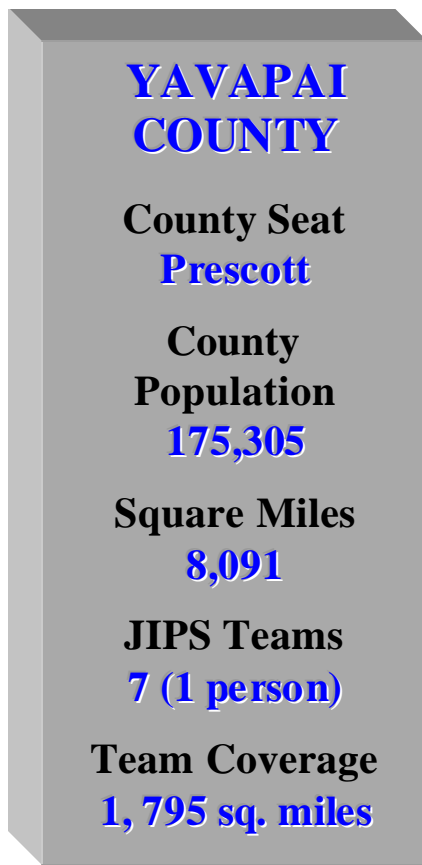
The staff is committed to guide the youth and their families from the beginning of the learning process to the end result of success. The educational components and obstacles that these families and probationers encounter test them beyond all others they have experienced in their lives.



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**S**anta Cruz County diligently and faithfully adhere, and equally enforce, the principles behind restorative justice: Community protection, accountability (with an emphasis on restoration of victims), and competency development. For example, juveniles who are placed on probation and are ordered to pay restitution to the victim are directed, by JIPS officers, to participate in the Victim Restitution (VRP) program. This program was exclusively designed and implemented for the purpose of ensuring that victims in Santa Cruz County are made whole and done so in a expeditious and consistent manner.

JIPS probationers are directed to participate in the VRP and must attend the program a minimum of four times per week. Transportation is provided by JIPS officers to different non-profit organizations (e.g., county and city parks, schools, churches, etc.) throughout the community to perform community service work. Each probationer earns \$7.00 per hour, and, in turn, all of the earnings are given to victims. Santa Cruz Juvenile Court is committed that all JIPS probationers make reparation to their victims.



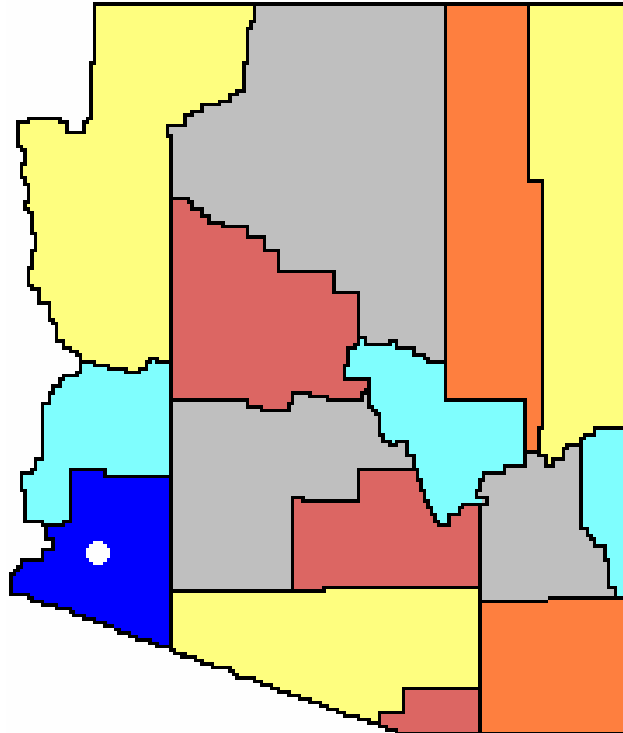
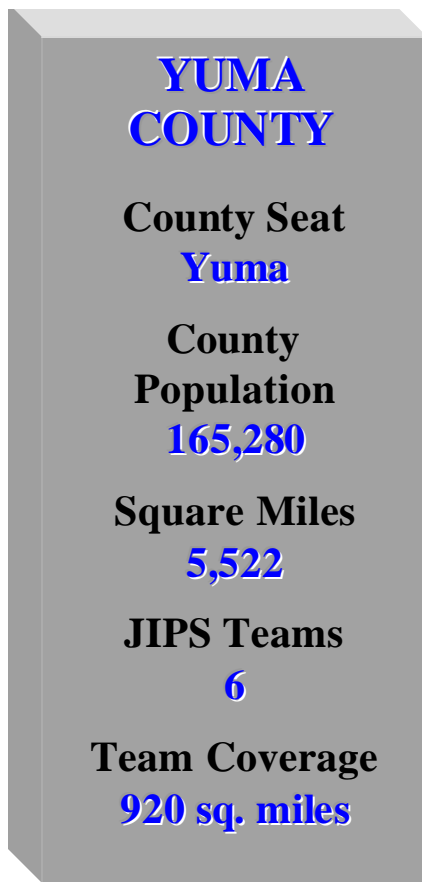
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**Y**avapai County began its Juvenile Intensive Probation Program in 1987 with 2 officers and averaged 8 probationers. One officer was assigned to the Prescott area or the western areas of Yavapai County and the other officer was assigned to the Verde Valley area, or eastern areas of Yavapai County. In the past 13 years, the number of JIPS officers has steadily increased. Currently there are 7 JIPS officers in Yavapai County; 3 in the eastern area and 4 in the western, supervising a maximum of 105 probationers. Each JIPS probation officer maintains their own caseload with an average of 13 probationers without the assistance of a surveillance officer. Total caseload capacity of the department is 105.

Yavapai County Juvenile Probation strives to involve all Intensive Probation officers throughout the communities of the county.

Yavapai County Juvenile Probation strives to maintain the integrity of the JIPS supervision philosophy by supervising "at risk" juvenile offenders.



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**Y**uma County JIPS prides itself on its collaborative approach to quality case supervision. Officers not only execute the mission of JIPS, but also invest in the community. By giving back to the community that supports the program, officers have created high levels of trust with the public and other agencies.

Yuma JIPS Officers are dedicated to assisting and educating the community. Officers have presented topics such as careers in probation, dangers of illegal drug use, gang education, and probation services available to juveniles, families, schools, and other community members.

The JIPS program has partnered with local law enforcement and collaboratively worked on numerous projects to reduce juvenile crime. Projects include “Operation Safe Crossing”, which is designed to divert juveniles from crossing the Mexico border on graduation night; providing officers to work the Yuma County Fair; and the Law Enforcement Halloween program sponsored by Yuma County Adult Probation to promote a safe Halloween.

Yuma JIPS is oftentimes the leader in bringing agencies together to determine better alternatives for rehabilitating youth. JIPS, however, is not only a leader in rehabilitation, but also strives to create programs that prevent youth from becoming high risk.

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# NEW CASES

## SYNOPSIS

According to statute, only a youth who has been adjudicated delinquent may be ordered into the program. During FY03, 2,022 youth were placed on JIPS. Number of prior referrals and number of prior adjudications classify these youth. A *referral* is simply a piece of paper that lists the offense (or offenses) that a juvenile is accused of committing. It is called a referral because it is the official document that directs an individual to juvenile court. A wide range of infractions, from '5 Minutes Late on Curfew' to 'Assaults Against Person' may be specified on this paper. No formal finding of guilt is included on a referral. *Adjudications*, on the other hand, are a formal finding of guilt; they are the equivalent of a conviction in adult court.

The offense for which a youth is placed on JIPS is commonly called the "instant offense." Nine categories are utilized by the Juvenile On-Line Tracking System (JOLTS) to capture these data. These categories are consistent with the information contained in the Juveniles Processed data books published by the Juvenile Justice Services Division. *Please note, for aesthetic reasons, the titles in some of the graphs have been abbreviated (See page 25 for detailed information).*

The top three categories for instant offenses were Obstruction (35.6%), Felonies Against Property (22.6%) and Drugs (11.4%).

## **NEW CASES**

Definition of Applicable Terms:

**Citations/Administrative** - Court hold, courtesy hold, dependency, immigration, material witness, sovereignty, traffic, or warrant. Identified as “Citations” on the following charts and tables.

**Drugs: Felonies & Misdemeanors** - Possession, use, sale, smuggling, or manufacturing any illegal drug (dangerous, narcotic, toxic substance, hallucinogen, or prescription), sniffing, drug paraphernalia, involving minor in drug offense, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses. Identified as “Drugs” on the following charts and tables.

**Misdemeanors Against Person (formerly Fight)** - Assault, simple assault, domestic violence, endangerment, threatening intimidation, lewd and lascivious acts, unlawful imprisonment, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses. Identified as “Fight” on the following charts and tables.

**Felonies Against Property (formerly Grand Theft)** - Aggravated criminal damage, criminal damage, shoplifting, arson of unoccupied structure, armed burglary, burglary, computer fraud, fraud, embezzlement, extortion, forgery, unauthorized use of vehicle, organized crime, failure to return rental property, trafficking, possession of stolen property, stolen vehicle, theft, or the conspiracy of any of these offenses. Identified as “Grand Theft” on the following charts and tables.

**Obstruction of Justice: Felonies & Misdemeanors** - Contempt of court, DUI, DWI, escape, unlawful or felony flight, failure to appear, hindering prosecution, influence witness, obstruction, perjury, parole or probation violation, resisting arrest, tampering, solicitation, or conspiracy or attempted commission of any of these offenses. Identified as “Obstruction” on the following charts and tables.

**Public Peace: Felonies & Misdemeanors** - Aggravated DUI, carry concealed weapon, child neglect, commercial sex, contributing to delinquency of a minor, crime against nature, cruelty to animals, disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace, drunkenness, eavesdropping, false reporting, failure to stop, failure to appear, firework violation, gambling/gaming, harassment, indecent exposure, obscenity, prostitution, reckless burning, reckless driving, riot, public sexual indecency, speeding, traffic offenses, trespassing, criminal trespassing, unlawful assembly, weapons offenses, discharge firearm, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses. Identified as “Peace” on the following charts and tables.

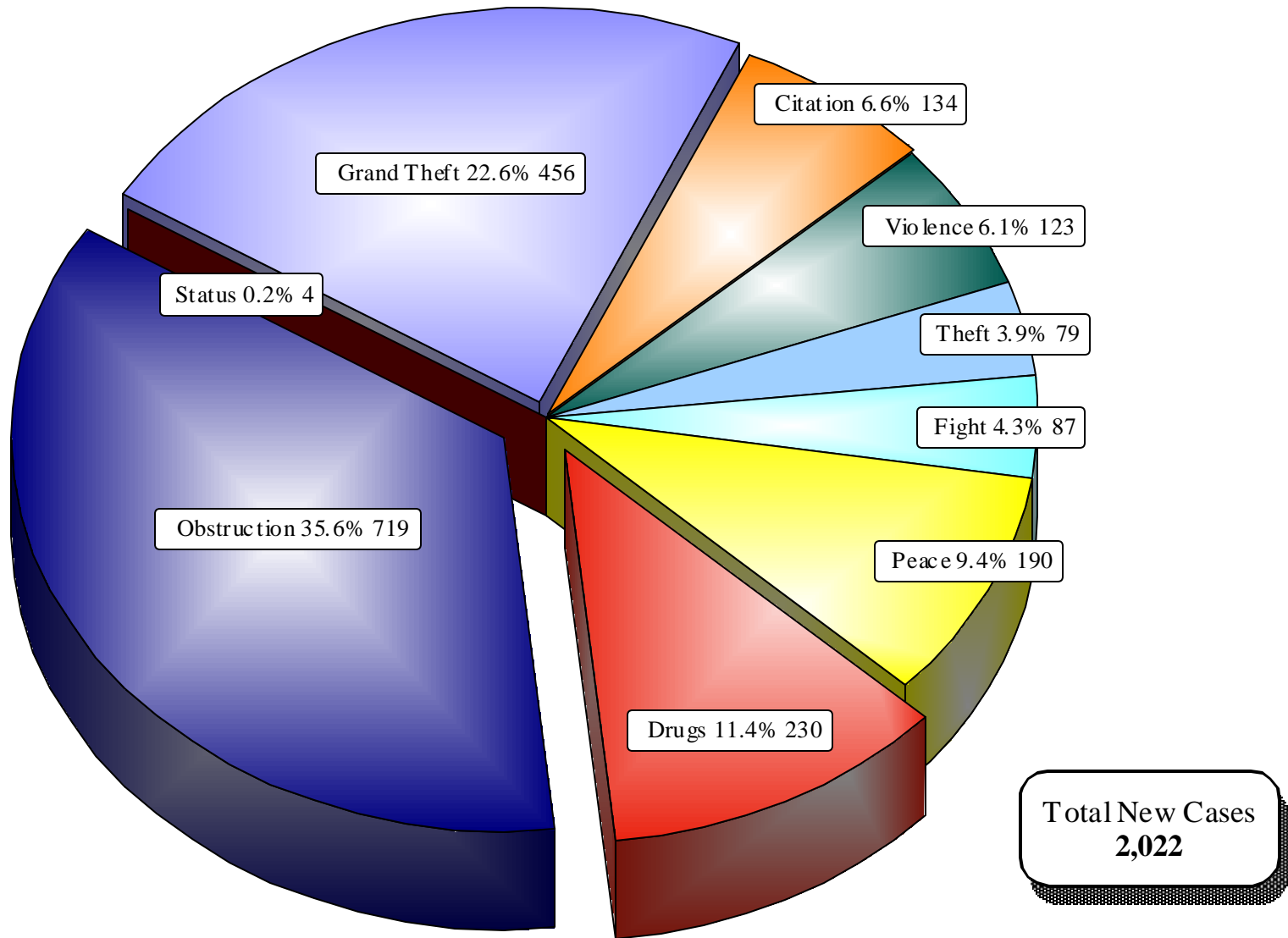
**Status Offenses (incorrigible, runaway, etc.)** - Curfew, consuming alcohol, incorrigible, liquor possession, runaway, tobacco possession, truancy, or minor consuming. Identified as “Status” on the following charts and tables.

**Misdemeanors Against Property (formerly Theft)** - Criminal damage, issue bad check, theft, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses. Identified as “Theft” on the following charts and tables.

**Felonies Against a Person (formerly Violence)** - Aggravated assault, arson of occupied structure, child molesting, child prostitution, child abuse, criminal syndicate, custodial interference, drive-by shooting, kidnapping, endangerment, homicide, incest, leaving accident, manslaughter, murder, robbery, sexual abuse, sexual assault, sexual conduct with minor, or the conspiracy of or attempted commission of any of these offenses. Identified as “Violence” on the following charts and tables.

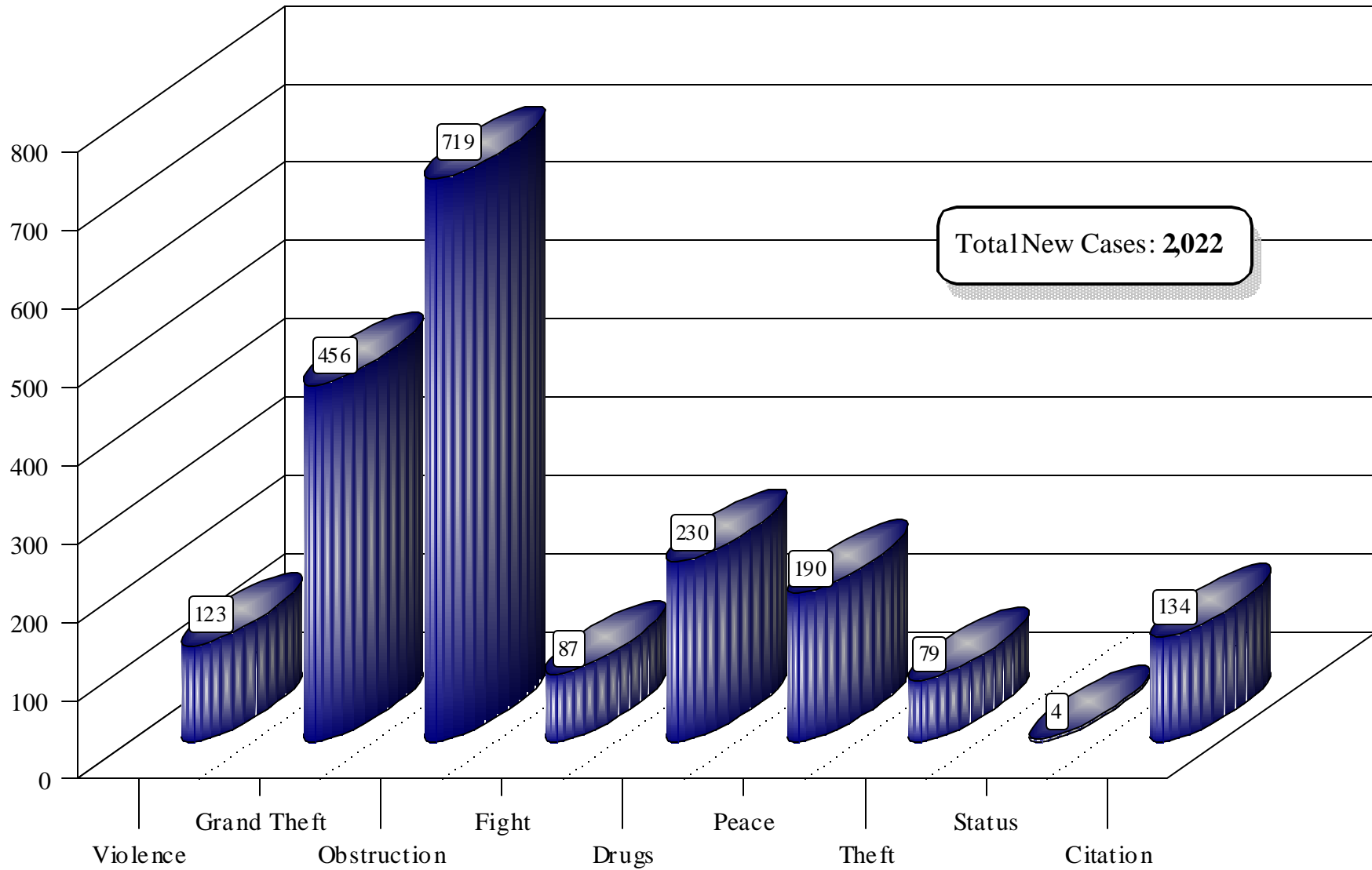
# JIPS Statewide Data – FY 03

## New Cases by Severity Type



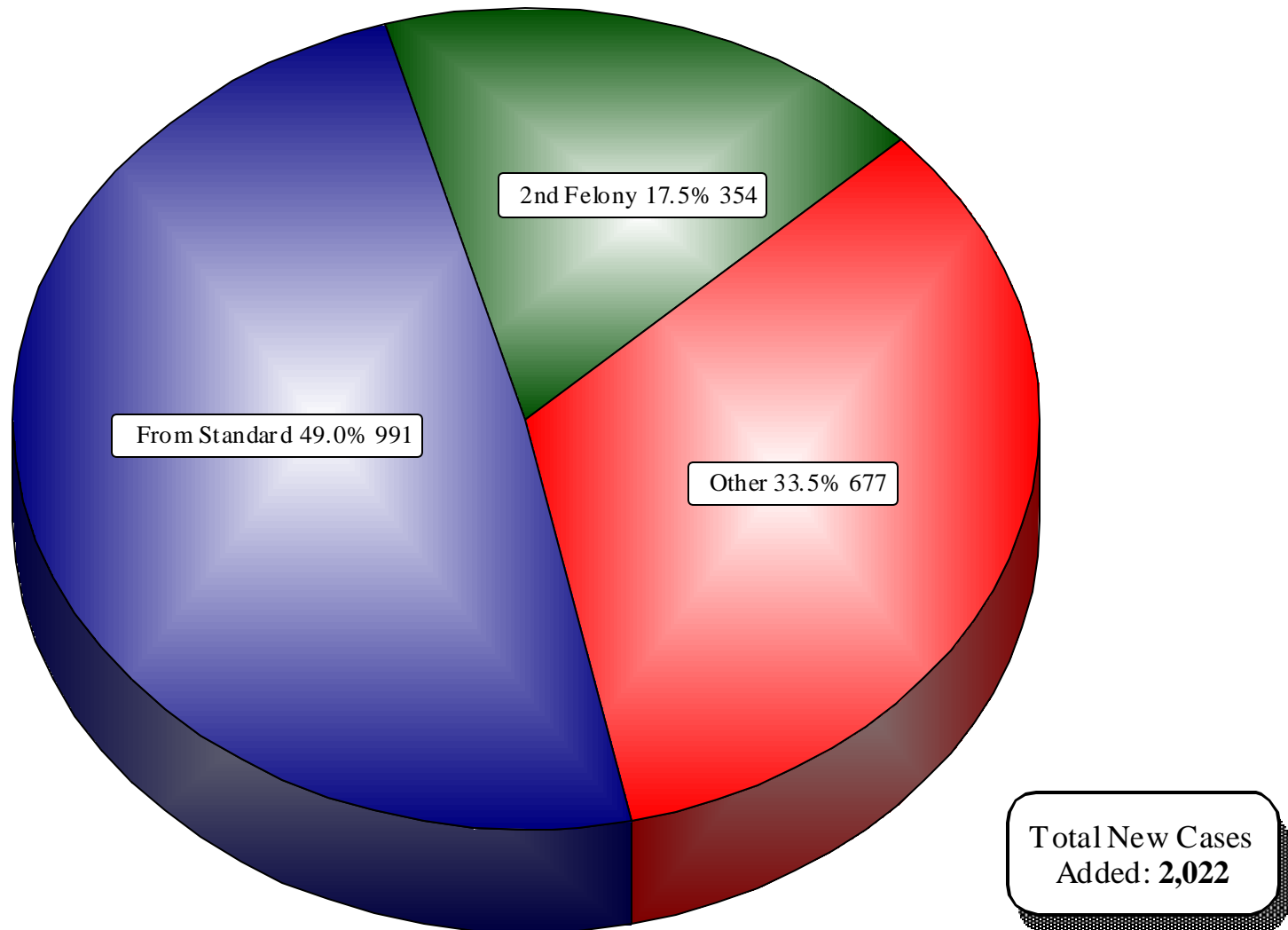
# JIPS Statewide Data – FY 03

## New Cases by Severity Type



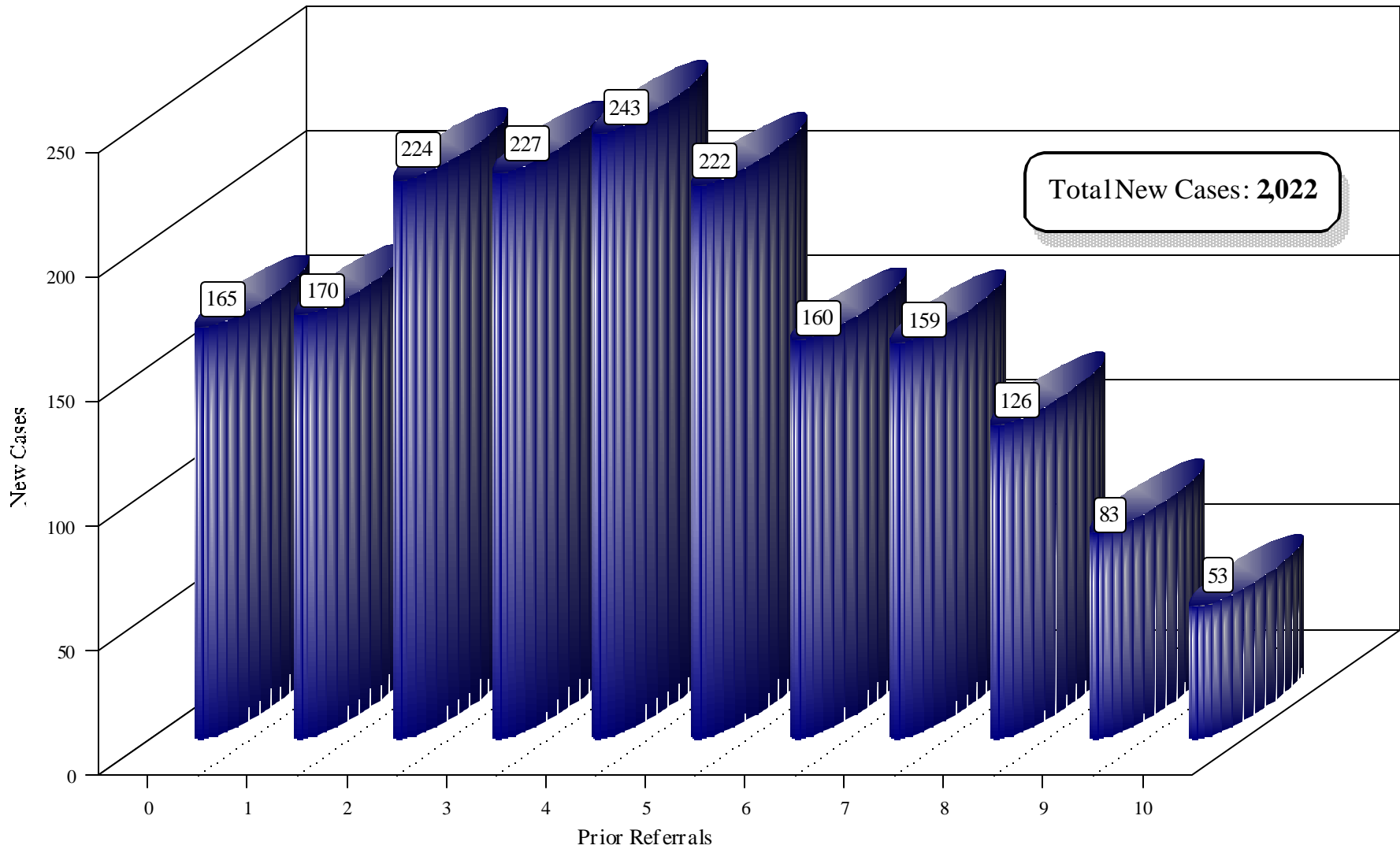
# JIPS Statewide Data – FY 03

## New Cases Added



# JIPS Statewide Data – FY 03

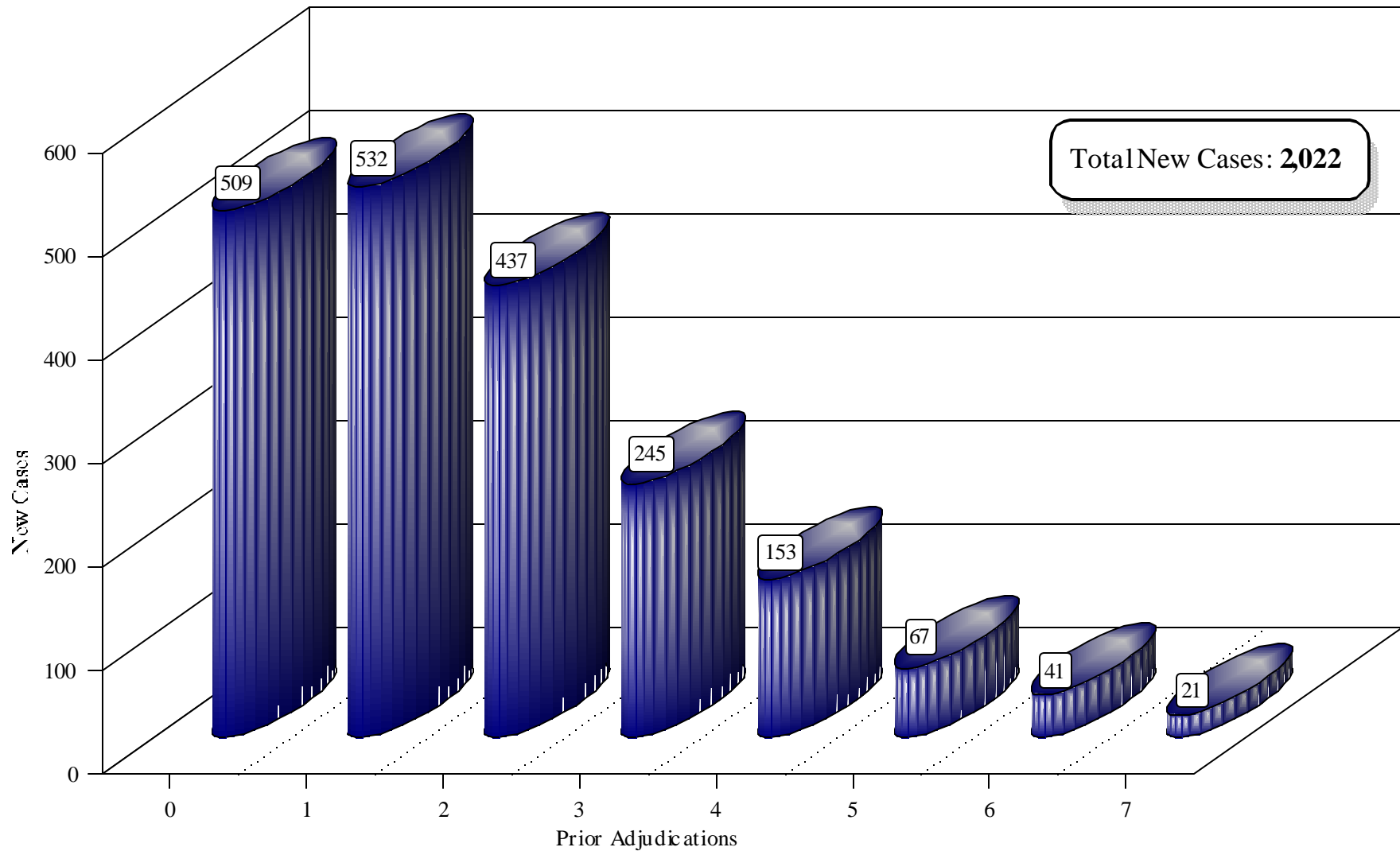
## New Cases by Prior Referrals



190 youth had 11 or more referrals.

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY 03

## New Cases by Prior Adjudications



17 youth had 8 or more prior adjudications.

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY03

## New Cases by Gender

	Male		Female		Total
	#	%	#	%	
Apache	12	75.0%	4	25.0%	16
Cochise	75	79.8%	19	20.2%	94
Coconino	41	78.8%	11	21.2%	52
Gila	43	79.6%	11	20.4%	54
Graham	28	87.5%	4	12.5%	32
Greenlee	5	71.4%	2	28.6%	7
LaPaz	5	83.3%	1	16.7%	6
Maricopa	695	85.7%	116	14.3%	811
Mohave	77	81.1%	18	18.9%	95
Navajo	45	76.3%	14	23.7%	59
Pima	298	85.1%	52	14.9%	350
Pinal	109	83.8%	21	16.2%	130
Santa Cruz	26	83.9%	5	16.1%	31
Yavapai	82	75.2%	27	24.8%	109
Yuma	129	73.3%	47	26.7%	176
Statewide	1,670	82.6%	352	17.4%	<b>2,022</b>

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY03

## New Cases by Severity Type

	Violence		Grand Theft		Obstruction		Fight		Drugs		Peace		Theft		Status		Citations		Total New Cases
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Apache	1	6.3	2	12.5	8	50.0	1	6.3	2	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	12.5	16
Cochise	9	9.6	13	13.8	42	44.7	7	7.4	8	8.5	7	7.4	1	1.1	1	1.1	6	6.4	94
Coconino	1	1.9	6	11.5	17	32.7	5	9.6	7	13.5	7	13.5	1	1.9	1	1.9	7	13.5	52
Gila	3	5.6	7	13.0	15	27.8	2	3.7	12	22.2	1	1.9	1	1.9	0	0.0	13	24.1	54
Graham	2	6.3	10	31.3	7	21.9	0	0.0	5	15.6	4	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	12.5	32
Greenlee	0	0.0	2	28.6	4	57.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	7
LaPaz	0	0.0	1	16.7	2	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	2	33.3	6
Maricopa	55	6.8	254	31.3	238	29.3	30	3.7	68	8.4	85	10.5	51	6.3	1	0.1	29	3.6	811
Mohave	7	7.4	23	24.2	46	48.4	3	3.2	5	5.3	4	4.2	1	1.1	0	0.0	6	6.3	95
Navajo	8	13.6	10	16.9	23	39.0	3	5.1	6	10.2	4	6.8	1	1.7	0	0.0	4	6.8	59
Pima	18	5.1	70	20.0	111	31.7	20	5.7	56	16.0	32	9.1	12	3.4	0	0.0	31	8.9	350
Pinal	10	7.7	21	16.2	29	22.3	7	5.4	18	13.8	19	14.6	8	6.2	0	0.0	18	13.8	130
Santa Cruz	0	0.0	1	3.2	16	51.6	0	0.0	11	35.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.2	2	6.5	31
Yavapai	6	5.5	17	15.6	57	52.3	3	2.8	11	10.1	7	6.4	1	0.9	0	0.0	7	6.4	109
Yuma	3	1.7	19	10.8	104	59.1	6	3.4	21	11.9	20	11.4	1	0.6	0	0.0	2	1.1	176
Statewide	123	6.1	456	22.6	719	35.6	87	4.3	230	11.4	190	9.4	79	3.9	4	0.2	134	6.6	<b>2,022</b>

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY03

## New Cases Added

	2nd Felony		From Standard		Other <sup>1</sup>		Total New Cases Added
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Apache	0	0.0	8	50.0	8	50.0	16
Cochise	6	6.4	55	58.5	33	35.1	94
Coconino	1	1.9	33	63.5	18	34.6	52
Gila	2	3.7	39	72.2	13	24.1	54
Graham	8	25.0	6	18.8	18	56.3	32
Greenlee	0	0.0	4	57.1	3	42.9	7
LaPaz	0	0.0	2	33.3	4	66.7	6
Maricopa	181	22.3	382	47.1	248	30.6	811
Mohave	7	7.4	52	54.7	36	37.9	95
Navajo	6	10.2	37	62.7	16	27.1	59
Pima	102	29.1	154	44.0	94	26.9	350
Pinal	4	3.1	45	34.6	81	62.3	130
Santa Cruz	1	3.2	19	61.3	11	35.5	31
Yavapai	28	25.7	43	39.4	38	34.9	109
Yuma	8	4.5	112	63.6	56	31.8	176
Statewide	354	17.5	991	49.0	677	33.5	2,022

1 Other includes juveniles transferred from another jurisdiction and those not previously on standard probation.

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY03

## New Cases by Prior Referral

	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11+		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Apache	4	25.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	2	12.5	0	0.0	1	6.3	0	0.0	2	12.5	2	12.5	2	12.5	0	0.0	2	12.5	16
Cochise	3	3.2	5	5.3	12	12.8	5	5.3	11	11.7	5	5.3	9	9.6	8	8.5	6	6.4	3	3.2	6	6.4	21	22.3	94
Coconino	4	7.7	2	3.8	2	3.8	3	5.8	1	1.9	6	11.5	4	7.7	8	15.4	3	5.8	4	7.7	4	7.7	11	21.2	52
Gila	6	11.1	5	9.3	7	13.0	4	7.4	7	13.0	4	7.4	4	7.4	5	9.3	4	7.4	1	1.9	2	3.7	5	9.3	54
Graham	6	18.8	5	15.6	2	6.3	7	21.9	1	3.1	1	3.1	2	6.3	1	3.1	0	0.0	2	6.3	1	3.1	4	12.5	32
Greenlee	0	0.0	3	42.9	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	14.3	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7
LaPaz	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7	3	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	6
Maricopa	50	6.2	68	8.4	107	13.2	103	12.7	117	14.4	101	12.5	63	7.8	68	8.4	51	6.3	33	4.1	12	1.5	38	4.7	811
Mohave	8	8.4	10	10.5	11	11.6	14	14.7	14	14.7	12	12.6	7	7.4	6	6.3	2	2.1	6	6.3	2	2.1	3	3.2	95
Navajo	5	8.5	5	8.5	9	15.3	7	11.9	7	11.9	6	10.2	2	3.4	3	5.1	5	8.5	1	1.7	2	3.4	7	11.9	59
Pima	26	7.4	27	7.7	32	9.1	38	10.9	31	8.9	34	9.7	34	9.7	25	7.1	24	6.9	14	4.0	14	4.0	51	14.6	350
Pinal	17	13.1	14	10.8	16	12.3	13	10.0	14	10.8	12	9.2	9	6.9	9	6.9	8	6.2	4	3.1	2	1.5	12	9.2	130
Santa Cruz	6	19.4	3	9.7	4	12.9	4	12.9	4	12.9	2	6.5	3	9.7	1	3.2	2	6.5	1	3.2	0	0.0	1	3.2	31
Yavapai	14	12.8	9	8.3	12	11.0	10	9.2	17	15.6	11	10.1	11	10.1	8	7.3	4	3.7	4	3.7	4	3.7	5	4.6	109
Yuma	16	9.1	14	8.0	8	4.5	17	9.7	17	9.7	23	13.1	12	6.8	14	8.0	14	8.0	8	4.5	3	1.7	30	17.0	176
Statewide	165	8.2	170	8.4	224	11.1	227	11.2	243	12.0	222	11.0	160	7.9	159	7.9	126	6.2	83	4.1	53	2.6	190	9.4	<b>2022</b>

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY03

## New Cases by Prior Adjudications

	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11+		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Apache	6	37.5	4	25.0	4	25.0	1	6.3	1	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16
Cochise	26	27.7	35	37.2	24	25.5	5	5.3	3	3.2	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	94
Coconino	6	11.5	13	25.0	10	19.2	11	21.2	3	5.8	8	15.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	52
Gila	11	20.4	24	44.4	12	22.2	3	5.6	4	7.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	54
Graham	9	28.1	10	31.3	8	25.0	1	3.1	1	3.1	0	0.0	2	6.3	0	0.0	1	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	32
Greenlee	1	14.3	3	42.9	1	14.3	2	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7
LaPaz	1	16.7	1	16.7	3	50.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6
Maricopa	191	23.6	182	22.4	195	24.0	111	13.7	68	8.4	34	4.2	17	2.1	10	1.2	2	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	811
Mohave	26	27.4	46	48.4	21	22.1	1	1.1	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	95
Navajo	12	20.3	26	44.1	12	20.3	6	10.2	2	3.4	1	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	59
Pima	81	23.1	83	23.7	75	21.4	50	14.3	30	8.6	11	3.1	13	3.7	6	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	350
Pinal	61	46.9	39	30.0	19	14.6	8	6.2	1	0.8	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	130
Santa Cruz	6	19.4	3	9.7	4	12.9	4	12.9	4	12.9	2	6.5	3	9.7	1	3.2	2	6.5	1	3.2	0	0.0	1	3.2	31
Yavapai	32	29.4	30	27.5	22	20.2	13	11.9	10	9.2	1	0.9	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	109
Yuma	40	22.7	33	18.8	27	15.3	28	15.9	25	14.2	8	4.5	5	2.8	3	1.7	3	1.7	1	0.6	2	1.1	1	0.6	176
Statewide	509	25.2	532	26.3	437	21.6	245	12.1	153	7.6	67	3.3	41	2.0	21	1.0	8	0.4	4	0.2	3	0.1	2	0.1	2,022

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# *CONTACTS*

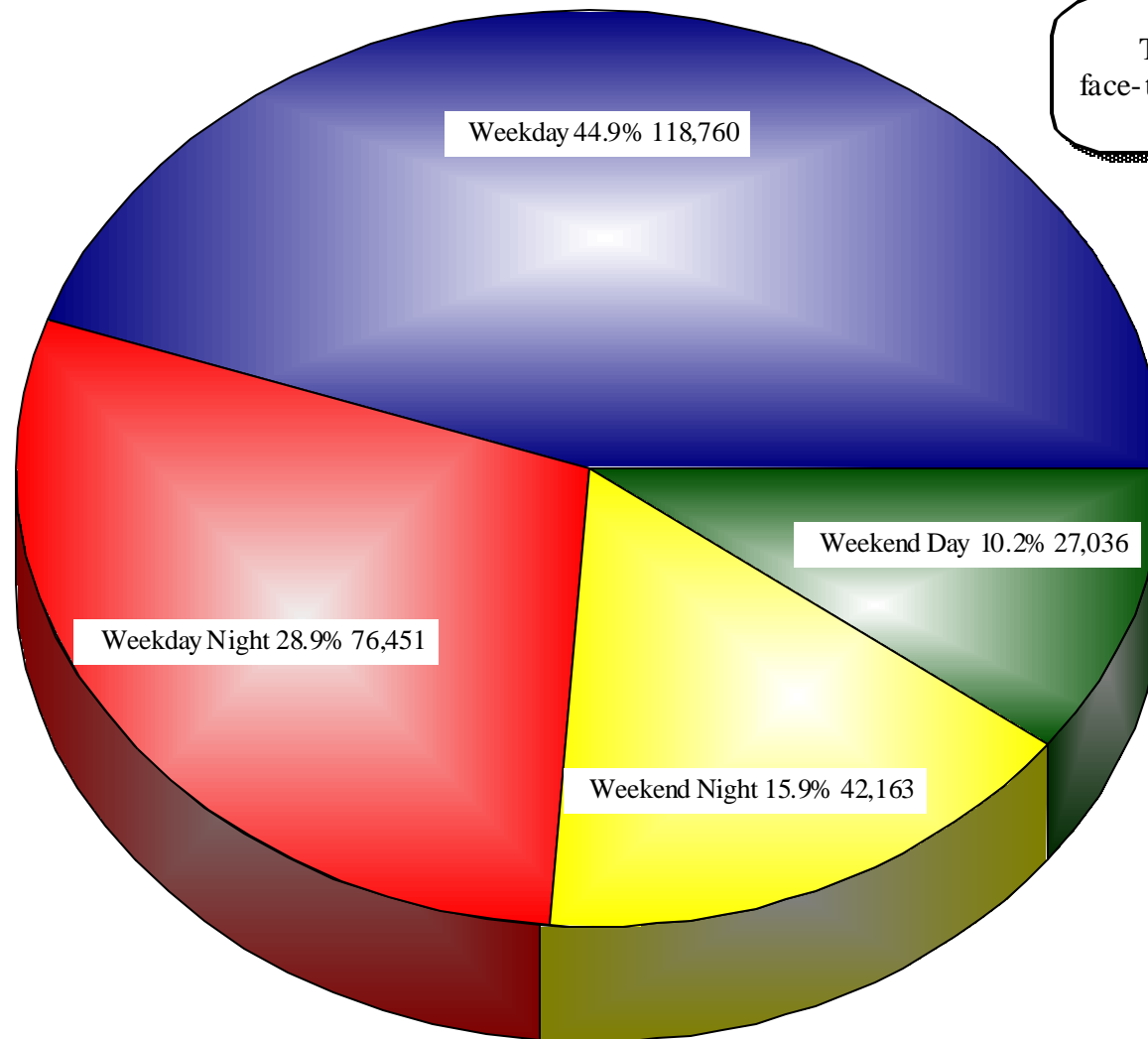
## SYNOPSIS

A.R.S. §8-353 and Arizona Code of Judicial Administration §6-302 stipulate the number of face-to-face contacts which must occur between the juvenile and the JIPS officers on a weekly basis. The level of supervision dictates the number of weekly contacts. Level I requires four weekly contacts, Level II requires two contacts, and Level III requires one contact. The decreasing level of contact is proportionate to the program compliance behavior of the youth. Ancillary contacts with parents, school, employment and treatment providers are also required.

This section contains a graph, which shows when the contact with youth took place. Since youth are to be involved in structured activities during the day, surveillance during night hours is an important program component. For the year, 47.6% of the contacts with youth occurred after 6:00pm.

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY 03

## Contacts with Juveniles by Time of Contact



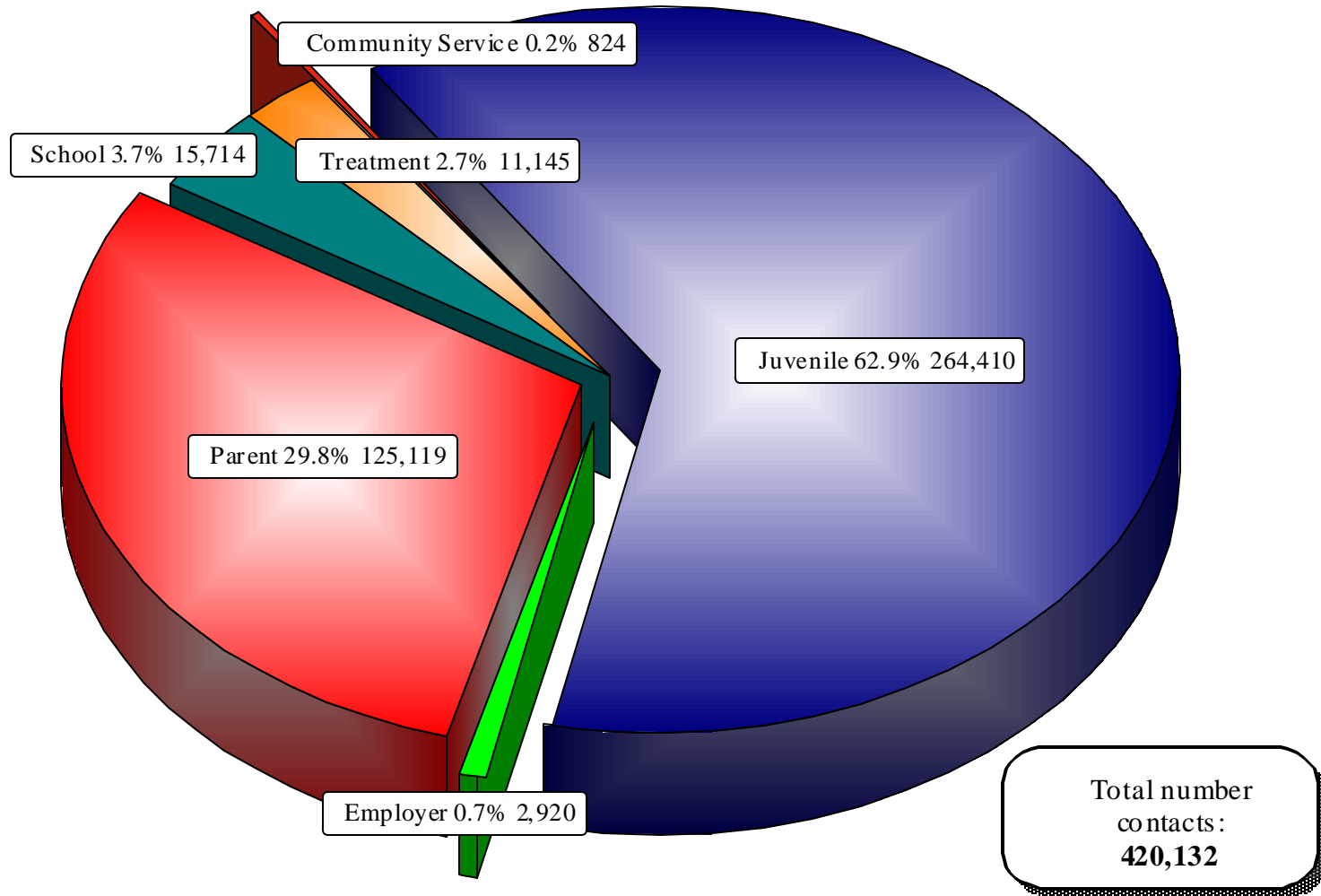
Total of **264,410**  
face-to-face contacts with  
juveniles

**Weekday = Monday - Friday, 6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.**  
**Weeknight = Monday - Thursday, 6:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m.**

**Weekend Day = Saturday - Sunday, 6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.**  
**Weekend Night = Friday - Sunday, 6:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m.**

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY 03

## Contacts by Person Seen



# JIPS Statewide Data – FY03

## Contacts with Juveniles by Time of Contact

	Weekday	Weekday Night	Weekend Day	Weekend Night	Total
Apache	1,046	748	55	829	2,678
Cochise	9,085	2,072	793	1,505	13,455
Coconino	4,044	1,136	744	701	6,625
Gila	2,537	1,800	264	1,000	5,601
Graham	2,403	890	33	290	3,616
Greenlee	1,209	243	21	218	1,691
LaPaz	136	34	29	48	247
Maricopa	34,033	20,903	10,833	9,038	74,807
Mohave	10,684	3,108	1,583	731	16,106
Navajo	4,097	1,189	630	1,182	7,098
Pima	18,146	27,868	6,350	16,413	68,777
Pinal	9,767	4,292	2,012	2,894	18,965
Santa Cruz	2,544	1,298	531	762	5,135
Yavapai	7,039	1,280	790	906	10,015
Yuma	11,990	9,590	2,368	5,646	29,594
Statewide	118,760	76,451	27,036	42,163	<b>264,410</b>

Weekday = Monday - Friday 6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Weeknight = Monday - Thursday 6:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m.

Weekend Day = Saturday - Sunday 6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Weekend Night = Friday - Sunday 6:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m.

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY03

## Contacts Summary

	Juvenile		Phone	School	Employer	Treatment	Comm. Service	Parent	Total
	Office	Field							
Apache	124	2,554	27	197	1	38	1	928	3,870
Cochise	5,976	7,479	755	1,059	259	375	12	5,260	21,175
Coconino	919	5,706	246	312	44	183	5	1,052	8,467
Gila	1,416	4,185	107	40	11	21	0	377	6,157
Graham	849	2,767	95	202	1	152	0	943	5,009
Greenlee	756	935	79	119	6	44	6	642	2,587
LaPaz	19	228	27	11	1	14	0	53	353
Maricopa	8,862	65,945	15,121	6,142	1,263	5,324	100	61,504	164,261
Mohave	701	15,405	52	399	4	134	4	2,744	19,443
Navajo	1,716	5,382	567	208	31	149	5	1,279	9,337
Pima	5,090	63,687	2,077	3,489	775	2,024	473	29,501	107,116
Pinal	1922	17,043	494	688	46	128	32	3,992	24,345
Santa Cruz	1,684	3,451	757	769	114	615	0	1,774	9,164
Yavapai	2,451	7,564	167	1,041	251	178	49	4,211	15,912
Yuma	2,810	26,784	2,213	1038	113	1,766	137	10,859	45,720
Statewide	35,295	229,115	22,784	15,714	2,920	11,145	824	125,119	<b>442,916</b>

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# *ACTIVITY*

## SYNOPSIS

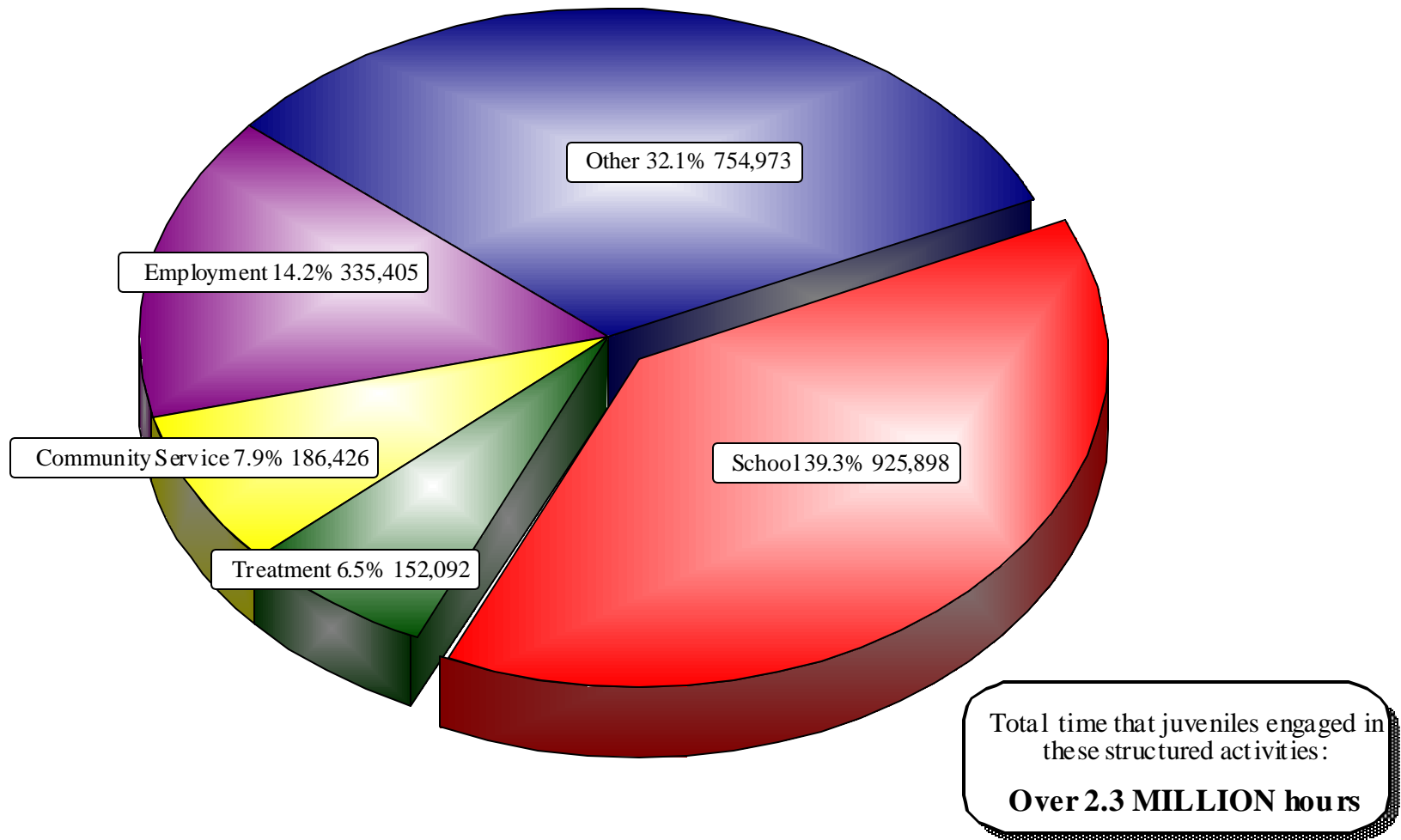
JIPS emphasizes highly structured activity and requires holding juveniles assigned to JIPS accountable for how they are spending their time. A.R.S. '8-352 requires youth on JIPS to be involved in 32 hours of structured activity per week. The data in this section quantify the hours which youth spent in structured activities.

Community service consists of unpaid work at an approved work site in the community. School and employment are self explanatory, as is treatment. The Other category includes time spent in detention, activities approved by the probation officer, parental supervision time and other unique situations such as attending out of state funerals for family members. The purpose of the 32-hour requirement is (1) to structure acceptable activity for youth and (2) to hold youth accountable for how they spend their time. The emphasis in JIPS is on education and over 39% of the reported hours fall into that category. National research indicates that education and completion of high school or a GED are positive indicators of a successful, law-abiding future.

This section also contains data on drug tests. Again, the statutes and administrative code that provide the direction for JIPS are very strong on monitoring compliance with the terms of probation. A standard condition of JIPS is no illegal drug usage; the drug test is the compliance tool for this stipulation. There are many types of drug tests, the most used in JIPS are the urine test and the breathalyzer test. Urine can be tested for a specific substance or for a wide spectrum of substances. The breathalyzer test is strictly for alcohol.

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY 03

## 32-Hour Compliance Data by Type of Activity \*



The JIPS program includes a mandate that youth spend at least 32 hours per week in structured activities. These data track compliance with this requirement.

\*Reported hours are rounded.

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY03

## 32-Hour Compliance Data by Type of Activity

	School	Employment	Treatment	Community Service	Other	Total Hours
Apache	9,081.0	2,842.0	1,738.5	1,879.5	8,644.5	24,185.5
Cochise	43,894.0	17,299.0	3,478.0	18,557.5	38,402.0	121,630.5
Coconino	14,838.3	6,348.5	3,161.0	1,683.5	15,762.3	41,793.6
Gila	18,372.0	7,744.5	1,602.0	5,341.0	9,906.0	42,965.5
Graham	13,244.0	3,941.0	270.0	3,495.0	12,137.0	33,087.0
Greenlee	9,684.0	808.0	1,784.0	2,330.0	6,381.0	20,987.0
LaPaz	1,110.0	63.0	818.0	3.0	797.0	2,791.0
Maricopa	285,743.0	129,081.0	82,522.0	42,143.0	306,979.0	846,468.0
Mohave	62,363.0	22,909.0	6,347.0	6,047.0	59,601.0	157,267.0
Navajo	23,375.0	13,852.2	1,009.5	5,974.1	16,969.3	61,180.1
Pima	199,724.7	54,420.7	15,915.7	36,117.0	106,341.8	412,519.9
Pinal	68,315.0	13,598.5	11,390.0	25,365.0	30,239.0	148,907.5
Santa Cruz	19,413.0	6,791.0	1,769.5	1,939.5	22,744.0	52,657.0
Yavapai	49,732.0	26,593.5	8,087.0	6,632.0	45,205.5	136,250.0
Yuma	107,008.8	29,113.2	12,199.5	28,919.3	74,863.5	252,104.3
Statewide	925,897.8	335,405.1	152,091.7	186,426.4	754,972.9	<b>2,354,793.9</b>

Reported values are actual hours.

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY03

## Drug Tests

	# Administered	# Positive	# Negative	Drug Free Rate
Apache	109	31	78	71.6%
Cochise	1,518	489	1,029	67.8%
Coconino	175	39	136	77.7%
Gila	643	30	613	95.3%
Graham	105	82	23	21.9%
Greenlee	86	12	74	86.0%
LaPaz	21	10	11	52.4%
Maricopa	18,729	2,776	15,953	85.2%
Mohave	633	119	514	81.2%
Navajo	226	37	189	83.6%
Pima	2,411	241	2,170	90.0%
Pinal	722	81	641	88.8%
Santa Cruz	487	45	442	90.8%
Yavapai	2,909	122	2,787	95.8%
Yuma	7,292	172	7,120	97.6%
Statewide	36,066	4,286	31,780	<b>88.1%</b>

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# *FINANCIAL*

## SYNOPSIS

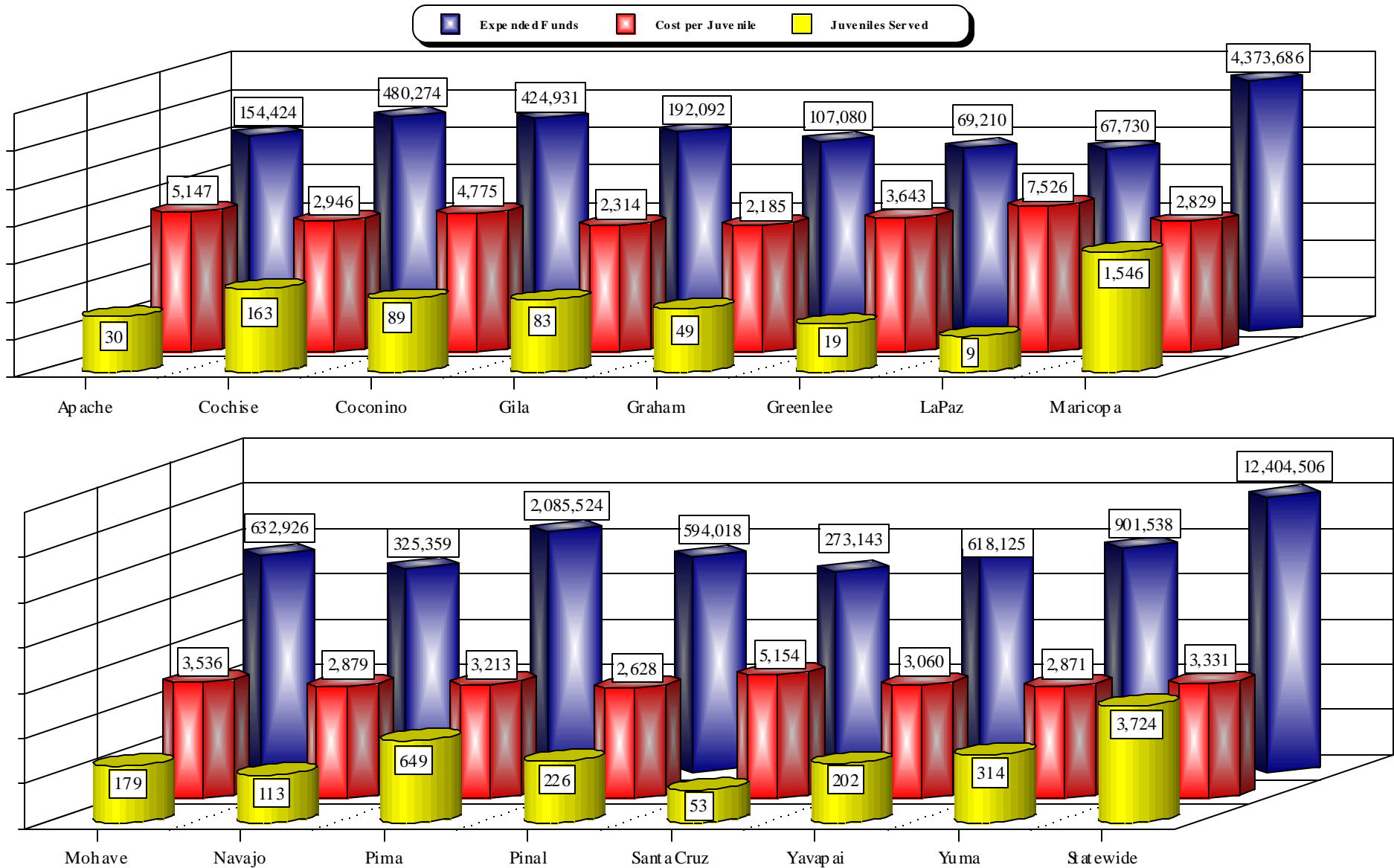
The graph on page 47 describes the cost per juvenile served for each of the 15 probation departments, as well as the cost per youth served for the state, based on actual expenditures. Variances among departments exist, both in number of youth served and, correspondingly, in cost per youth served. For example, cost per youth served is typically higher in smaller departments.

The term *retained*, on page 48, is defined as those dollars which are not disbursed to the individual departments, but are used for projects that benefit JIPS Statewide. JOLTS, officer training and officer safety are a few examples of such expenditures. The budget section reflects funds expended by each department in providing services to youth.

*Administrative* funds are used by the Juvenile Justice Services Division to administer the JIPS program. Administrative costs accounted for 3.7% of the FY03 expenditures.

# JIPS Statewide Data - FY 03

## Cost per Juvenile



Cost per Juvenile based on number of Juveniles Served.

Statewide Expenditures include admin. & retained costs.

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY03

## Increases (and Decreases) Over FY02

	EXPENDED FUNDS				JUVENILES SERVED				COST PER JUVENILE SERVED			
	FY02	FY03	\$ Increase (Decrease)	%Increase (Decrease)	FY02	FY03	# Increase (Decrease)	%Increase (Decrease)	FY02	FY03	\$ Increase (Decrease)	%Increase (Decrease)
Apache	\$201,273	\$154,424	(\$46,849)	(23.3)%	31	30	(1)	(3.2)%	\$6,493	\$5,147	(\$1,345)	(20.7)%
Cochise	\$499,339	\$480,274	(\$19,065)	(3.8)%	158	163	5	3.2%	\$3,160	\$2,946	(\$214)	(6.8)%
Coconino	\$410,116	\$424,931	\$14,815	3.6%	92	89	(3)	(3.3)%	\$4,458	\$4,775	\$317	7.1%
Gila	\$179,847	\$192,092	\$12,245	6.8%	84	83	(1)	(1.2)%	\$2,141	\$2,314	\$173	8.1%
Graham	\$111,817	\$107,080	(\$4,737)	(4.2)%	52	49	(3)	(5.8)%	\$2,150	\$2,185	\$35	1.6%
Greenlee	\$74,366	\$69,210	(\$5,156)	(6.9)%	22	19	(3)	(13.6)%	\$3,380	\$3,643	\$262	7.8%
LaPaz	\$69,492	\$67,730	(\$1,762)	(2.5)%	12	9	(3)	(25.0)%	\$5,791	\$7,526	\$1,735	30.0%
Maricopa	\$4,952,303	\$4,373,686	(\$578,617)	(11.7)%	1,621	1,546	(75)	(4.6)%	\$3,055	\$2,829	(\$226)	(7.4)%
Mohave	\$597,175	\$632,926	\$35,751	6.0%	178	179	1	0.6%	\$3,355	\$3,536	\$181	5.4%
Navajo	\$331,352	\$325,359	(\$5,993)	(1.8)%	119	113	(6)	(5.0)%	\$2,784	\$2,879	\$95	3.4%
Pima	\$2,030,700	\$2,085,524	\$54,824	2.7%	740	649	(91)	(12.3)%	\$2,744	\$3,213	\$469	17.1%
Pinal	\$624,718	\$594,018	(\$30,700)	(4.9)%	226	226	0	0.0%	\$2,764	\$2,628	(\$136)	(4.9)%
Santa Cruz	\$306,361	\$273,143	(\$33,218)	(10.8)%	62	53	(9)	(14.5)%	\$4,941	\$5,154	\$212	4.3%
Yavapai	\$608,952	\$618,125	\$9,173	1.5%	208	202	(6)	(2.9)%	\$2,928	\$3,060	\$132	4.5%
Yuma	\$947,983	\$901,538	(\$46,445)	(4.9)%	298	314	16	5.4%	\$3,181	\$2,871	(\$310)	(9.7)%
Subtotal	\$11,945,794	\$11,300,060	(\$645,734)	(5.4)%	3,903	3,724	(179)	(4.6)%	\$3,061	\$3,034	(\$26)	(0.9)%
Retained <sup>1</sup>	\$558,801	\$642,721	\$83,920	15.0%								
Admin.	\$440,133	\$461,725	\$21,592	4.9%								
Statewide	\$12,944,728	\$12,404,506	(\$540,222)	(4.2)%	3,903	3,724	(179)	(4.6)%	\$3,341	\$3,331	(\$10)	(0.3)%

*1 Increase due to Officer Safety Equipment purchase*

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# ***SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES***

## SYNOPSIS

Of the 3,724 youth who were in the program during FY03, 2,160 were again referred to the court during the reporting period. The ratio of these two figures is called the *recidivism* rate, and for FY03 it was 58%. The majority of these subsequent offenses were for violations of probation.

The proportion of offense severities among youth who enter the program for the first time are very different from those of juveniles already on JIPS who re-offend. For example, 58.7% of all subsequent offenses were for Obstruction, while this offense category accounted for only 35.6% of all new cases (*compare charts on pages 27 and 33*). These observations are consistent with national trends regarding juvenile intensive probation programs.

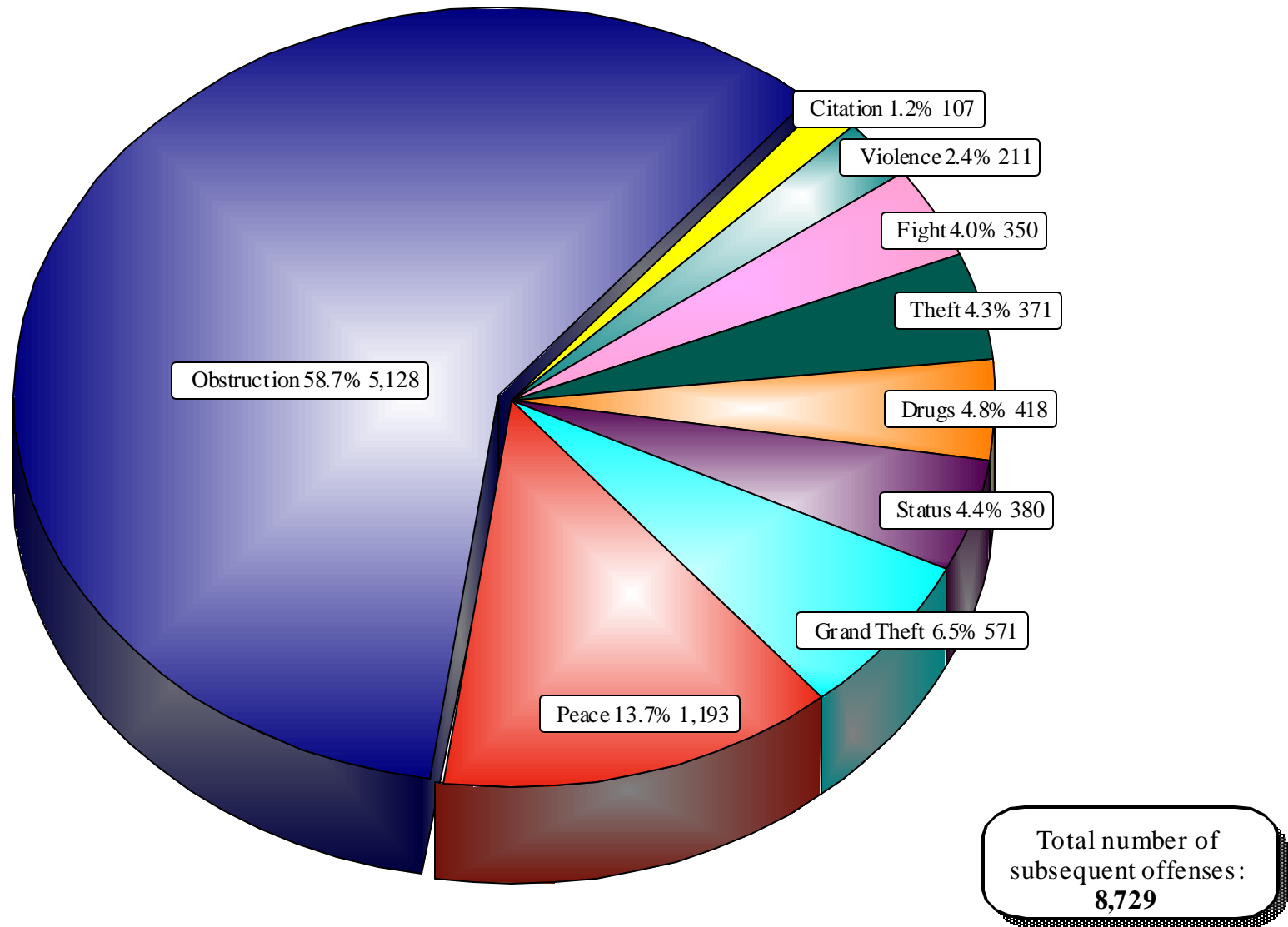
The reason for the shift in the proportion of offense severities is twofold. First, the more one sees an individual, the more one is likely to spot infractions. Second, and less obvious, the severity of infractions, by percentage, will generally decrease over time due to increased vigilance. An example often used to explain this shift is traffic violations. Most of us would be more likely to receive traffic citations if we were watched more closely each time we drove, especially if we were ticketed each time we drove one mile per hour over the speed limit. In the same way, youth on the JIPS program are more likely to be cited for small infractions, like Obstruction. In some departments, JIPS youth are referred to the court if they miss a day of school, if they are five minutes late getting home, or if they skip a day of work. Within the broader context, these activities are not as severe as criminal activities such as assaults or shoplifting. However, they all fall into the category of offenses and are captured by the JOLTS system as such.

The top three offense categories for re-offenders were Obstruction (58.7%), Peace (13.7%) and Grand Theft (6.5%). These three categories account for 79% of all offenses committed by youth on JIPS during FY03.

The terminology used in this section is the same as that used in the 'New Cases' section. Please refer to page 25.

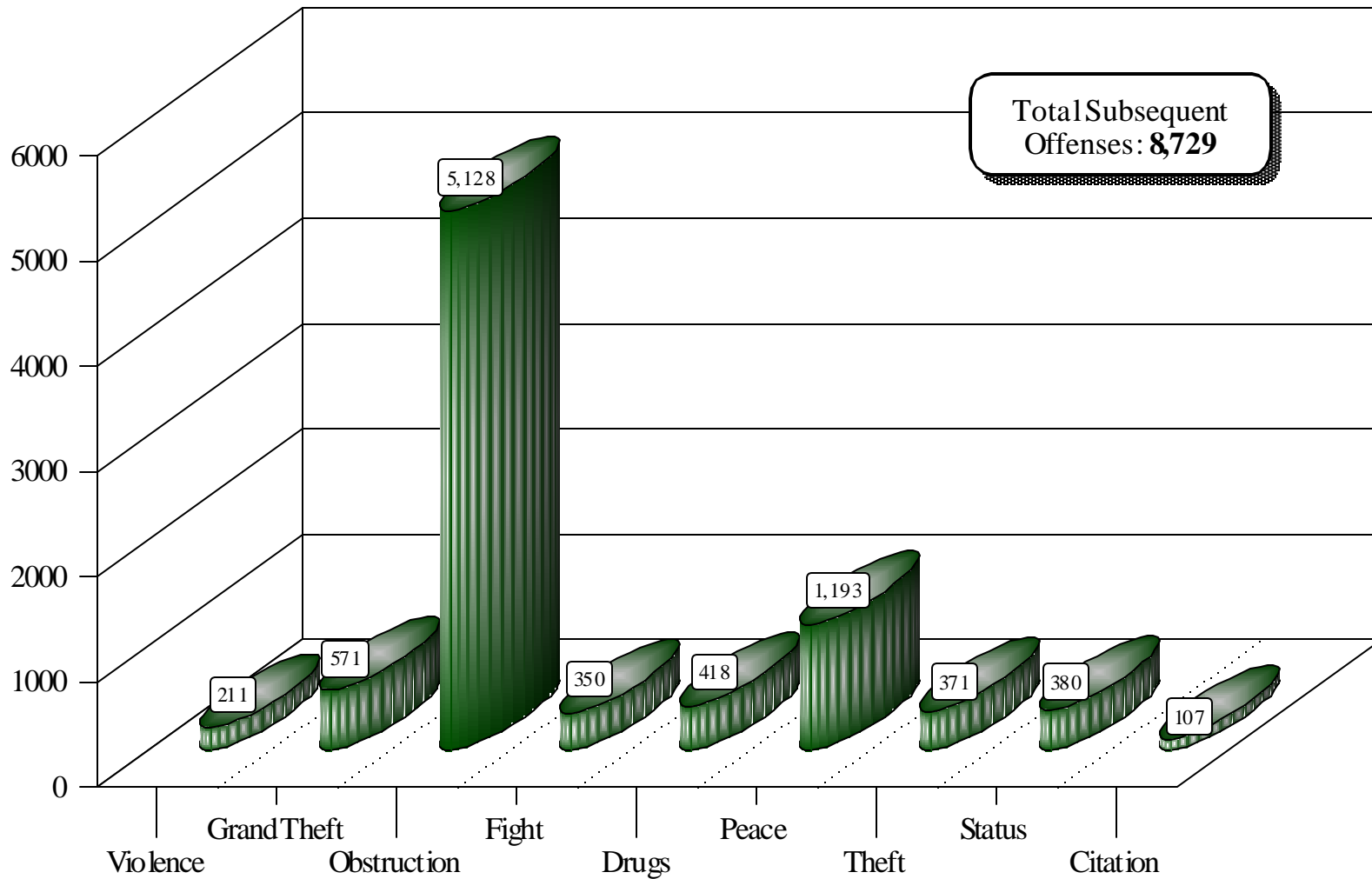
# JIPS Statewide Data – FY 03

## Subsequent Offenses by Severity Type



# JIPS Statewide Data – FY 03

## Subsequent Offenses by Severity Type



# JIPS Statewide Data – FY03

## Subsequent Offenses by Severity Type

	Violence		Grand Theft		Obstruction		Fight		Drugs		Peace		Theft		Status		Citations		Total New Offenses
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Apache	2	2.3	6	6.9	69	79.3	3	3.4	2	2.3	1	1.1	3	3.4	1	1.1	0	0.0	87
Cochise	15	2.8	23	4.2	313	57.4	31	5.7	17	3.1	81	14.9	28	5.1	36	6.6	1	0.2	545
Coconino	3	2.2	12	8.9	63	46.7	7	5.2	1	0.7	29	21.5	9	6.7	8	5.9	3	2.2	135
Gila	1	1.1	9	10.0	43	47.8	5	5.6	10	11.1	14	15.6	1	1.1	4	4.4	3	3.3	90
Graham	0	0.0	5	7.6	28	42.4	4	6.1	3	4.5	13	19.7	8	12.1	5	7.6	0	0.0	66
Greenlee	0	0.0	8	22.9	25	71.4	0	0.0	2	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	35
LaPaz	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	60.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	5
Maricopa	128	4.9	342	13.0	913	34.8	124	4.7	154	5.9	628	23.9	174	6.6	110	4.2	54	2.1	2,627
Mohave	9	3.7	37	15.4	87	36.1	19	7.9	12	5.0	32	13.3	21	8.7	21	8.7	3	1.2	241
Navajo	5	1.7	7	2.4	159	55.2	12	4.2	33	11.5	44	15.3	5	1.7	17	5.9	6	2.1	288
Pima	21	1.6	58	4.4	780	58.9	59	4.5	117	8.8	162	12.2	57	4.3	71	5.4	0	0.0	1,325
Pinal	13	1.7	27	3.6	542	72.3	20	2.7	14	1.9	47	6.3	23	3.1	36	4.8	28	3.7	750
Santa Cruz	0	0.0	3	3.5	42	48.8	2	2.3	7	8.1	16	18.6	1	1.2	15	17.4	0	0.0	86
Yavapai	4	1.8	9	3.9	96	42.1	8	3.5	23	10.1	50	21.9	12	5.3	21	9.2	5	2.2	228
Yuma	10	0.5	25	1.1	1,965	88.5	56	2.5	23	1.0	75	3.4	29	1.3	34	1.5	4	0.2	2,221
Statewide	211	2.4	571	6.5	5,128	58.7	350	4.0	418	4.8	1,193	13.7	371	4.3	380	4.4	107	1.2	<b>8,729</b>

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY03

## Recidivism Data for Youth Served

	TOTAL SERVED #	SUBSEQUENT NON-OFFENDERS		SUBSEQUENT OFFENDERS		
		#	%	#	% (Recidivism Rate)	# Subsequent Offenses
Apache	30	10	33.3%	20	66.7%	87
Cochise	163	65	39.9%	98	60.1%	545
Coconino	89	43	48.3%	46	51.7%	135
Gila	83	45	54.2%	38	45.8%	90
Graham	49	28	57.1%	21	42.9%	66
Greenlee	19	11	57.9%	8	42.1%	35
LaPaz	9	5	55.6%	4	44.4%	5
Maricopa	1,546	613	39.7%	933	60.3%	2,627
Mohave	179	91	50.8%	88	49.2%	241
Navajo	113	59	52.2%	54	47.8%	288
Pima	649	239	36.8%	410	63.2%	1,325
Pinal	226	96	42.5%	130	57.5%	750
Santa Cruz	53	27	50.9%	26	49.1%	86
Yavapai	202	116	57.4%	86	42.6%	228
Yuma	314	116	36.9%	198	63.1%	2,221
Statewide	3,724	1,564	42.0%	2,160	58.0%	<b>8,729</b>

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# CASES CLOSED

## SYNOPSIS

When a youth is released from the program, their case under JIPS is considered closed. A juvenile can be released from JIPS for seven reasons. The phrases used to identify these reasons are: ***Released from Probation, Turned 18, Committed to Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC), Transferred to Adult Court, Released to Regular Probation, Transferred to Another Jurisdiction*** and ***Other Closures***.

Closures from the program are viewed as successful or unsuccessful. Two categories are considered unsuccessful closures: ***Committed to ADJC*** and ***Transferred to Adult Court***. Youth in these categories were terminated from JIPS due to a subsequent offense. A main focus of JIPS is to prevent future criminal activity, so such cases are viewed as unsuccessful closures. Note that the majority of youth who re-offend remain in JIPS because their infractions are not severe enough to merit being sent to ADJC or to adult court.

Successful closures are defined as youth that are released from the program because they have no charges pending against them, and because they are exhibiting law-abiding behavior. These categories are considered successful closures: ***Released to Regular Probation, Turned 18, and Released from Probation***.

Just because a JIPS case is closed does not necessarily mean that the individual is released from court jurisdiction. ***Released to Regular Probation*** is considered a successful closure because the juvenile earned release from JIPS to standard probation.

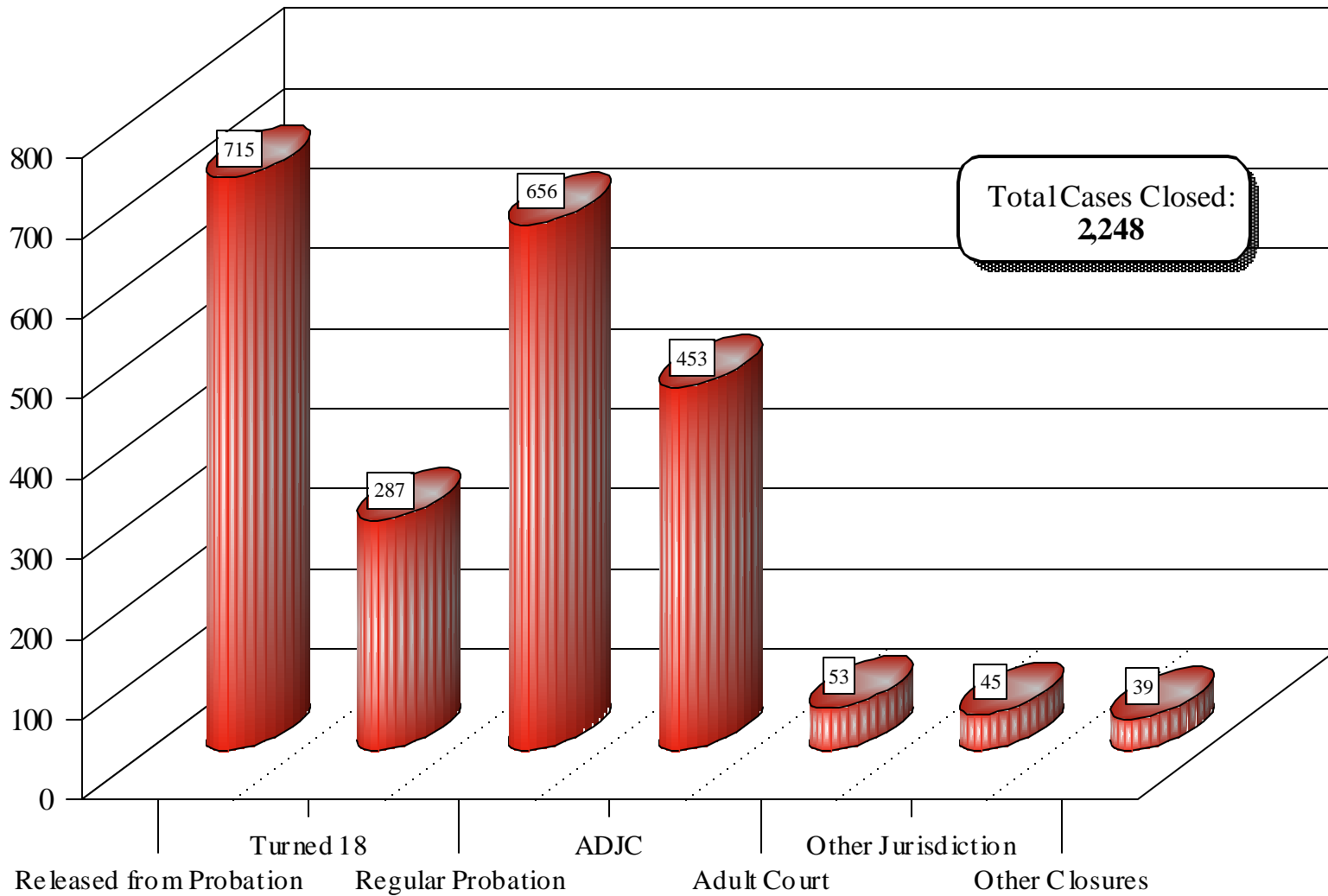
Upon their 18th birthday, according to Arizona law, an individual reaches the age of majority and becomes an adult. Consequently, that individual is no longer considered a juvenile, and is not legally under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. ***Turned 18*** is included in the successful category because the youth refrained from committing any subsequent offenses prior to turning 18. If the youth had re-offended prior to turning 18, he or she would be listed under a different closure category.

***Released from Probation*** means the juvenile met all the requirements of the program and was released from court jurisdiction.

Graphs depicting both the percentage and number of positive case outcomes for the last ten years of the program can be found on pages 4 and 5 of this report.

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY 03

## Outcomes of Cases Closed



# JIPS Statewide Data – FY03

## Outcomes of Cases Closed

	Released From Probation		Turned 18		Released to Regular Probation		Committed to ADJC		Transferred to Adult Court		Transferred to Another Jurisdiction		Other Closures		Total #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Apache	3	20.0	7	46.7	1	6.7	3	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.7	15
Cochise	29	30.5	13	13.7	35	36.8	14	14.7	0	0.0	2	2.1	2	2.1	95
Coconino	27	45.0	6	10.0	12	20.0	11	18.3	0	0.0	3	5.0	1	1.7	60
Gila	24	49.0	0	0.0	14	28.6	9	18.4	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	49
Graham	17	54.8	4	12.9	8	25.8	1	3.2	0	0.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	31
Greenlee	4	36.4	2	18.2	4	36.4	1	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11
LaPaz	2	40.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5
Maricopa	167	17.6	149	15.7	374	39.4	195	20.5	44	4.6	13	1.4	7	0.7	949
Mohave	45	49.5	9	9.9	10	11.0	23	25.3	1	1.1	3	3.3	0	0.0	91
Navajo	23	33.8	9	13.2	22	32.4	9	13.2	1	1.5	3	4.4	1	1.5	68
Pima	210	46.2	6	1.3	106	23.3	112	24.6	0	0.0	9	2.0	12	2.6	455
Pinal	50	45.0	8	7.2	12	10.8	25	22.5	4	3.6	2	1.8	10	9.0	111
Santa Cruz	7	23.3	8	26.7	6	20.0	7	23.3	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0	30
Yavapai	33	30.0	26	23.6	25	22.7	17	15.5	2	1.8	5	4.5	2	1.8	110
Yuma	74	44.0	40	23.8	26	15.5	24	14.3	1	0.6	1	0.6	2	1.2	168
Statewide	715	31.8	287	12.8	656	29.2	453	20.2	53	2.4	45	2.0	39	1.7	<b>2,248</b>

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY03

## Cases Closed – Successful Outcomes

	Total Terminations  #	SUCSESFUL OUTCOMES			Successful Outcomes Totals and Percentages  Total                  %	
		Released from Probation #	Released to Standard Probation #	Turned 18 #		
Apache	15	3	1	7	11	73.33%
Cochise	95	29	35	13	77	81.05%
Coconino	60	27	12	6	45	75.00%
Gila	49	24	14	0	38	77.55%
Graham	31	17	8	4	29	93.55%
Greenlee	11	4	4	2	10	90.91%
LaPaz	5	2	1	0	3	60.00%
Maricopa	949	167	374	149	690	72.71%
Mohave	91	45	10	9	64	70.33%
Navajo	68	23	22	9	54	79.41%
Pima	455	210	106	6	322	70.77%
Pinal	111	50	12	8	70	63.06%
Santa Cruz	30	7	6	8	21	70.00%
Yavapai	110	33	25	26	84	76.36%
Yuma	168	74	26	40	140	83.33%
Statewide	2,248	715	656	287	1,658	<b>73.75%</b>

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY03

## Cases Closed by Fiscal Year

	<b>FY93</b>	<b>FY94</b>	<b>FY95</b>	<b>FY96</b>	<b>FY97</b>	<b>FY98</b>	<b>FY99</b>	<b>FY00</b>	<b>FY01</b>	<b>FY02</b>	<b>FY03</b>
Released from Probation	156	193	243	295	364	370	447	568	629	629	715
	12.7%	14.0%	17.4%	21.4%	19.5%	18.6%	23.5%	26.2%	28.5%	28.6%	31.8%
Turned 18	145	159	188	130	210	246	265	262	271	239	287
	11.8%	11.5%	13.4%	9.4%	11.2%	12.3%	14.1%	12.1%	12.3%	10.9%	12.8%
Released to Regular Probation	456	557	492	507	566	581	603	560	659	635	656
	37.3%	40.3%	35.2%	36.8%	30.3%	29.2%	31.4%	25.8%	29.8%	28.9%	29.2%
Committed to ADJC	362	403	381	334	584	629	445	528	484	466	453
	29.6%	29.2%	27.3%	24.3%	31.2%	31.6%	23.1%	24.3%	21.9%	21.2%	20.2%
Transferred to Adult Court	23	23	26	47	42	9	8	83	6	87	53
	1.9%	1.7%	1.9%	3.4%	2.2%	0.5%	0.4%	3.8%	0.3%	4.0%	2.4%
Transferred to Another Jurisdiction	38	30	29	53	69	67	54	46	49	69	45
	3.1%	2.2%	2.1%	3.9%	3.7%	3.4%	2.7%	2.1%	2.2%	3.1%	2.0%
Other Closures	44	17	39	10	36	90	84	123	111	73	39
	3.6%	1.2%	2.8%	0.7%	1.9%	4.5%	4.3%	5.7%	5.0%	3.3%	1.7%
<b>TOTAL CASES CLOSED</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>1,376</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>1,992</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>2,209</b>	<b>2,198</b>	<b>2,248</b>

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# ***FY 2002 - FY 2003***

## ***STATEWIDE COMPARISON***

### SYNOPSIS

The FY03 JIPS Annual Report is based on the data elements captured on the Juvenile On-Line Tracking System (JOLTS). This report allows management to determine which elements achieve the desired results and to compare program performance from one year to the next.

In determining program performance, some data elements are subject to interpretation. An increase in cost per juvenile could be viewed negatively. However, with the increase of successful outcomes and the decreased numbers of juveniles committed to ADJC, the increased costs could be viewed positively. Other elements such as time, location and person contacted by JIPS officers or percentage of drug tests showing no illegal substance use by the probationer seem more objective.

<b>Category</b>	<b>FY02</b>	<b>FY03</b>
Total Youth Served	3,903	3,724
Youth with New Offenses	2,334	2,160
In Program Recidivism Rate (including Probation Violations)	59.8%	58.0%
New Offenses Including Probation Violations	8,875	8,729
Offenses Per Offender Including Probation Violations	3.80	4.04
Successful Closure Rate	68.4%	73.75%
Number of Successful Closures	1,503	1,658

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY03

## FY2002 – FY2003

### Statewide Comparison

Category	FY 2002	FY 2003	Change	Percentage of Change
<b>Population</b>				
Total Youth Placed in Program	2,222	2,022	(200)	(9.00)%
Total Youth Served	3,903	3,724	(179)	(4.59)%
<b>Total Closures</b>	2,198	2,248	50	2.27%
<b>Gender</b>				
Males	1,893	1,670	(223)	(11.78)%
Females	329	352	23	6.99%
<b>Total Juveniles</b>	2,222	2,022	(200)	(9.00)%
<b>New Cases by Severity Type</b>				
Felonies Against Person	136	123	(13)	(9.56)%
Felonies Against Property	505	456	(49)	(9.70)%
Obstruction of Justice: Fel & Misd	835	719	(116)	(13.89)%
Misdemeanors Against Person	104	87	(17)	(16.35)%
Drugs: Fel & Misd	214	230	16	7.48%
Public Peace: Fel & Misd	170	190	20	11.76%
Misdemeanors Against Property	98	79	(19)	(19.39)%
Status Offenses	2	4	2	100.00%
Citations/Administrative	158	134	(24)	(15.19)%
<b>Total New Cases</b>	2,222	2,022	(200)	(9.00)%
<b>New Cases by Prior Referrals</b>				
0	154	165	11	7.14%
1	193	170	(23)	(11.92)%
2	208	224	16	7.69%
3	284	227	(57)	(20.07)%
4	302	243	(59)	(19.54)%
5	221	222	1	0.45%
6	185	160	(25)	(13.51)%
7	155	159	4	2.58%
8	145	126	(19)	(13.10)%
9	100	83	(17)	(17.00)%
10	75	53	(22)	(29.33)%
11+	200	190	(10)	(5.00)%
<b>Total New Cases</b>	2,222	2,022	(200)	(9.00)%

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY03

## FY2002 – FY2003

### Statewide Comparison (cont.)

Category	FY 2002	FY 2003	Change	Percentage of Change
<b>New Cases by Prior Adjudications</b>				
0	523	509	(14)	(2.68)%
1	640	532	(108)	(16.88)%
2	463	437	(26)	(5.62)%
3	288	245	(43)	(14.93)%
4	150	153	3	2.00%
5	88	67	(21)	(23.86)%
6	41	41	0	0.00%
7	11	21	10	90.91%
8	4	8	4	100.00%
9	4	4	0	0.00%
10	1	3	2	200.00%
11+	9	2	(7)	(77.78)%
<i>Total New Cases</i>	2,222	2,022	(200)	(9.00)%
<b>Contacts w/Juveniles by Time of Contact</b>				
Weekday	113,619	118,760	5,141	4.52%
Weekday Night	80,111	76,451	(3,660)	(4.57)%
Weekend	27,017	27,036	19	0.07%
Weekend Night	45,333	42,163	(3,170)	(6.99)%
<i>Total Contacts</i>	266,080	264,410	(1,670)	(0.63)%
<b>Contacts Summary</b>				
Juvenile in Office	32,558	35,295	2,737	8.41%
Juvenile in Field	233,522	229,115	(4,407)	(1.89)%
Phone	22,195	22,784	589	2.65%
School	13,789	15,714	1,925	13.96%
Employer	3,460	2,920	(540)	(15.61)%
Treatment	9,469	11,145	1,676	17.70%
Community Service	791	824	33	4.17%
Parent	111,439	125,119	13,680	12.28%
<i>Total Contacts</i>	427,223	442,916	15,693	3.67%
<b>Drug Tests</b>				
Number Administered	31,892	36,066	4,174	13.09%
Number Positive	4,010	4,286	276	6.88%
Number Negative	27,882	31,780	3,898	13.98%
<i>Drug Free Rate</i>	87.43%	88.12%	0.69%	0.78%

# JIPS Statewide Data – FY03

## FY2002 – FY2003

### Statewide Comparison (cont.)

Category	FY 2002	FY 2003	Change	Percentage of Change
<b>32-Hour Compliance Data by Type of Activity</b>				
School	892,683	925,898	33,215	3.72%
Employment	383,267	335,405	(47,862)	(12.49)%
Treatment	157,249	152,092	(5,157)	(3.28)%
Community Service	187,660	186,426	(1,234)	(0.66)%
Other	784,838	754,973	(29,865)	(3.81)%
<i>Total Compliance Hours</i>	2,405,697	2,354,794	(50,903)	(2.12)%
<b>Subsequent Offenses by Severity Type</b>				
Violence	229	211	(18)	(7.86)%
Grand Theft	530	571	41	7.74%
Obstruction	5,161	5,128	(33)	(0.64)%
Fight	298	350	52	17.45%
Drugs	404	418	14	3.47%
Peace	1,278	1,193	(85)	(6.65)%
Theft	367	371	4	1.09%
Status	427	380	(47)	(11.01)%
Citation	91	107	16	17.58%
<i>Total Subsequent Offenses</i>	8,785	8,729	(56)	(0.64)%
<b>Recidivism Data for Youth Served</b>				
Total Served	3,903	3,724	(179)	(4.59)%
Subsequent Non-Offenders	1,569	1,564	(5)	(0.32)%
Subsequent Offenders	2,334	2,160	(174)	(7.46)%
Subsequent Offenses	8,785	8,729	(56)	(0.64)%
<i>Crime Free Rate</i>	40.20%	42.00%	1.80%	4.47%
<b>Outcomes of Cases Closed</b>				
Released from Probation	629	715	86	13.67%
Turned 18	239	287	48	20.08%
Released to Regular Probation	524	656	132	25.19%
Committed to ADJC	466	453	(13)	(2.79)%
Transferred to Adult Court	87	53	(34)	(39.08)%
Transferred to Another Jurisdiction	69	45	(24)	(34.78)%
Other Closures	73	39	(34)	(46.58)%
Total Closures	2,198	2,248	50	2.27%
Successful Closures	1,503	1,658	155	10.31%
<i>Successful Closure Rate</i>	68.38%	73.75%	5.37%	7.86%

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# *LONGITUDINAL COMPARISONS*

## *SYNOPSIS*

One measure of good programs is the ability to consistently produce positive outcomes over time. Some programs can generate initial success that fades as the program becomes institutionalized and the initial enthusiasm for the program has waned. A longitudinal comparison will point to the generalized direction of the program in terms of key indicators. Is the direction of the program in sync with the manager's intended goals for the program? Or are the program goals being accomplished? Are the desired results being achieved? A longitudinal comparison provides the macro view needed to address programmatic concerns relating to performance.

The intent of this section is to examine JIPS over time against key program measures. By presenting hard data it can be determined if the edge still remains with the program. Several tables and graphs throughout this report speak to this issue. The graphs on pages 4 and 5 speak to one such outcome measure.

The following ten key indicators have been selected to measure the direction of the JIPS program. Taken in the aggregate, these indicators will prove to be representative of program performance over time. Three other indicators, percentage of juveniles attending school, restitution collected and probation fees collected will be included in future reports. Data to quantify these three measures were not available for the fiscal years included in this comparison.

Each of the measures selected are listed below. Along with the measure is a brief explanation of the measure and an interpretation of a positive direction.

~ **Youth Served**

The total number of juveniles, who participated in the program, by itself, is a neutral measure. It is utilized as a baseline measure and is to be taken in the context of other measures such as cost per juvenile served, successful completion rate and such.

~ **Cost per Youth Served**

Total program expenditures divided by total youth served, is a good financial barometer. Financial responsibility for public funds would dictate this number not escalate unnecessarily and, wherever possible, economies of scale be utilized.

- ~ **Crime Free: Juveniles/Rate**  
An increase in the number of juveniles who were referral free while in the program during the time period being measured. An increase in the rate is a positive indicator.
- ~ **Offense Rate - All Offenses (Inclusive of technical violations)**  
This measure looks at only those youth who committed an offense while in the program. Included here are all referrals including technical and new criminal offense. The rate is achieved by dividing the number of offenses by the number of juveniles who committed an offense as shown in the table. Since a crime free life style is a goal of JIPS, a decrease in the rate is desired.
- ~ **Offense Rate - New Criminal Offenses (Exclusive of technical, status and peace)**  
A measure of the youth that committed new criminal offenses while in the program looks at new criminal offenses and excludes technical and status violations. The rate is achieved by dividing the number of offenses by the number of juveniles who committed an offense as shown in the table. A decrease in the rate is the desired outcome.
- ~ **Average Annual Contacts per Juvenile/Frequency of Contacts**  
A measure of the average number of contacts with juveniles during the time period. Frequency speaks to the time between contacts. Only contact with juveniles, exclusives of parental and ancillary contact are reported. An increase in the number of contacts with a corresponding decrease in frequency is desired.
- ~ **Percentage of Night Contact**  
A measure of when juveniles are being seen is important. A program goal is that a minimum of 30% of contacts occur during night hours. Night contacts are important as they can interrupt a criminal behavior pattern.
- ~ **Community Service Hours - Total Hours/Monetary Value**  
A measure of juveniles paying back to the community for the cost of supervision is important. The monetary value is achieved by multiplying the total number of community service hours by the current minimum wage of \$5.50.
- ~ **Successful Outcomes - Total Juveniles**  
Successful outcomes refer to juveniles who left the program crime free. The closure categories of “release from JIPS”, “release from probation” and “turned 18” are the basis for this measure. The raw number may increase as an indicator of program growth.
- ~ **Successful Outcomes - Percentage**  
As a companion to the previous measure, this is the relational side of successful outcomes and speaks to the percentage of successful outcomes against all case closures. An increase in the percentage is a desired outcome. Nationally, intensive probation programs have a 50% successful outcome rate.

These ten program components have been selected due to their relationship with program performance. Taken in the aggregate, these indicators best address the performance of JIPS over the last three fiscal years.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY01</b>	<b>FY02</b>	<b>FY03</b>
Youth Served	3,883	3,903	3,724
Cost per Youth Served	\$3,341	\$3,317	\$3,331
Crime Free Juveniles	1,582	1,569	1,564
Rate	59.3%	40.2%	58.0%
Offense Rate	9,031 / 2,301	8,785 / 2,334	8,729 / 2,160
All Offenses	3.92	3.76	4.04
Offense Rate	3,284 / 2,301	3,624 / 2,334	3,601 / 2,160
New Criminal Offenses	1.42	1.55	1.66
Average Annual Contacts per Juvenile	71.42	71.38	66.86
Percentage of Night Contact	40.25%	47.10%	47.64%
Community Service Hours:			
Total Hours	206,967	187,660	186,426
Monetary Value	\$1,138,318	\$1,032,130	\$1,025,343
Successful Outcomes Total Juveniles	1,559	1,503	1,658
Successful Outcomes Percentages	70.6%	68.4%	73.75%

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# ***GLOSSARY***

<b>ADJUDICATION</b>	A formal finding of guilt; the equivalent of a conviction in adult court.
<b>CITATIONS/ ADMINISTRATIVE</b>	Suicide attempt, court hold, courtesy hold, dependency, immigration, material witness, sovereignty, traffic, or warrant.
<b>COMMITMENT</b>	The action of a judicial officer ordering an adjudicated delinquent youth into the custody of the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC).
<b>DELINQUENCY COMPLAINT</b>	A report prepared by a law enforcement agency and submitted to the court alleging that a juvenile has violated a criminal law.
<b>DELINQUENT</b>	A juvenile who has been adjudicated by a judicial officer as having committed a delinquent offense.
<b>DELINQUENT OFFENSE</b>	An act that would be considered a criminal offense if committed by an adult.
<b>DETENTION</b>	The legally authorized temporary holding in confinement of a juvenile until the point of release or commitment to a correctional facility. This includes custody while awaiting further court action. The court as a condition of probation may also order detention.
<b>DISPOSITION</b>	(1) The formal resolution of a case by a court; (2) the action, by a criminal or juvenile justice agency, which signifies that a portion of the justice process is complete and jurisdiction is relinquished or transferred to another agency.
<b>DRUGS</b>	Possession, use, sale, smuggling, or manufacturing any illegal drug (dangerous, narcotic, toxic substance, hallucinogen, or prescription), sniffing, drug paraphernalia, involving minor in drug offense, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses.
<b>FIGHT</b>	(Crimes against persons, in most cases, misdemeanors) - Assault, simple assault, domestic violence, endangerment, threatening intimidation, lewd and lascivious acts, unlawful imprisonment, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses.
<b>GRAND THEFT</b>	Crimes against property, in most cases, felonies - Aggravated criminal damage, criminal damage, shoplifting, arson of unoccupied structure, armed burglary, burglary, computer fraud, fraud, embezzlement, extortion, forgery, unauthorized use of vehicle, organized crime, failure to return rental property, trafficking, possession of stolen property, stolen vehicle, theft, or the conspiracy of or attempted commission of any of these offenses.

**INCORRIGIBLE  
CHILD**

A child adjudicated as one who refuses to obey the reasonable and proper orders or directions of his parent, guardian or custodian, and who is beyond the control of such persons. Any child who is habitually truant from school, or who is a runaway from his home or parent, guardian or custodian, or who habitually so deports himself or others, or who commits any act constituting an offense which can only be committed by a minor, or who violates the A.R.S. §4-244 paragraph 9, or who fails to obey any lawful orders of the juvenile court given in a non-criminal action.

**JUVENILE  
OBSTRUCTION**

A person between the ages of 8 and 17, inclusive.

A child adjudicated as one who refuses to obey the reasonable and proper orders or directions of his parent, guardian or custodian, and who is beyond the control of such persons. Any child who is habitually truant from school, or who is a runaway from his home or parent, guardian or custodian, or who habitually so deports himself as to injure or endanger the morals or health of himself or others, or who commits any act constituting an offense which can only be committed by a minor, or who violates A.R.S. §4-244, paragraph 9, or who fails to obey any lawful order of the juvenile court given in a non-criminal action.

**PEACE**

A person between the ages of 8 and 17, inclusive.

**PETITION**

A document filed by the county attorney in juvenile court alleging that a juvenile has committed an offense, and asking that the court proceed to a finding of guilt.

**PROBATION**

A court-ordered disposition placing an adjudicated youth under the control, supervision and care of the court, and under the supervision of a probation officer. The youth is further ordered to abide by specific terms and conditions.

**RECIDIVISM**

The incidence of subsequent referrals by juveniles already on probation.

**REFERRAL**

A document that lists the offense (or offenses) that a juvenile is accused of committing. This document is furthermore a request by police, parents, school or other authorities that the juvenile courts take appropriate action concerning a youth alleged to have committed a delinquent or incorrigible act.

**RESTITUTION**

A giving back to the rightful owner of something that has been lost or taken away; restoration. Specifically, an amends, usually financial, made by a juvenile offender to his/her victim, as ordered by the court.

<b>REVOCATION</b>	In this report, revocation refers to an official action by the juvenile court resulting in a juvenile's removal from JIPS <u>and</u> commitment to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections. In other contexts, revocation may include official action resulting in a juvenile's reinstatement to probation, transfer to adult court, or other disposition.
<b>STATUS</b>	(Incorrigible, runaway, etc.) - Curfew, consuming alcohol, incorrigible, liquor possession, runaway, tobacco possession, truancy, or minor consuming.
<b>STATUS OFFENSE</b>	An act or conduct which is declared by statute to be an offense, but only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile. Typical status offenses include running away from home, truancy, possession of an alcoholic beverage, and being incorrigible.
<b>TECHNICAL VIOLATION</b>	Technical violation refers to an act by a probationer contrary to his or her conditions or terms of probation, e.g. curfew violation, failure to attend school, failure to perform community service, and/or failure to advise probation officer of change of residence. A petition to revoke probation or a request to modify probation may be filed due to technical violation(s). A probation officer may mete out specific consequences, short of filing a petition to revoke, for technical violations.
<b>TERMINATION</b>	Termination refers to an official act by the juvenile court resulting in a juvenile's outright release or discharge from court jurisdiction.
<b>THEFT</b>	Crimes against persons, in most cases, misdemeanors - Criminal damage, issue bad check, theft, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses.
<b>VIOLATION OF PROBATION</b>	A probationer's failure to conform to the terms and conditions of his/her probation. Violation of probation refers to acts committed by a probationer resulting in the filing of a petition and in adjudication. Adjudication for violation of probation may result in a juvenile being committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) or in other disposition available to the juvenile court, e.g. placement in residential treatment, placement in detention, reinstatement to probation, and/or reinstatement with modifications of probation conditions.
<b>VIOLENCE</b>	(Felony against person) - Aggravated assault, arson of occupied structure, child molesting, child prostitution, child abuse, criminal syndicate, custodial interference, drive-by shooting, kidnapping, endangerment, homicide, incest, leaving accident, manslaughter, murder, robbery, sexual abuse, sexual assault, sexual conduct with minor, or the conspiracy of or attempted commission of any of these offenses.